The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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GARDNER & HEMMINGS'S

Great American Circus.

AFTER a most successful tour through the State the managers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of this place, that they

WILL EXHIBIT IN GETTYSBURG

On Tuesday, September 9th, 1862.

Afternoon and Evening, doors open at 2 and 7 P. M., performance to commence half an hour later. ADMISSION 25 cents.

Many new features have been introduced, foremost among which is the

ZOUAVE HALT,

illustrating with striking vividness scenes in the present war. First the march, then the halt, (in which all the horses sit up and lay down at the word of command) concluding with the grand charge. Many other startling novelties will also be introduced.

THE PERFORMERS

have been selected from the Stars of Europe and America, and no expense has been spared in this department, such artists as

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Are names that need no comment, the whole under the immediate direction of the People's Clown,

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who will, at each exhibition, introduce his great Talking Horse

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EDUCATED MULES, Pete and Barney.

The Horses and Ponies

are the Best Trained in the Profession, and the entire entertainment will be given in a style of grandeur never before ...

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capable of seating 3,000 spectators. On the morning of Exhibition the Company will enter town in a

GRAND PROCESSION,

headed by Peter Butner's Brass Band, seated in their Band Car, drawn by a line of beautiful cream colored horses, followed by the entire outfit. They will also exhibit in Hanover, September ... and Chambersburg, September 10th.

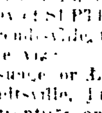
W. H. GARDNER, Agent.

Sept. 1, 1862.

Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Assignees of Geo. S. Thomas, under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, will expose to Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises, in Arendtsville, the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1: That certain Messuage or LOT OF GROUND, situate in Arendtsville, Franklin township, Adams county, fronting on Water street, adjoining the Grave Yard on the south, a sixteen feet alley on the east, being known on the plot of said town by Nos. 23 and 9.—The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, encased with ..., a well of water, and all necessary out-buildings, this being a very desirable residence.



No. 2: A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the above Lot, on the south, containing 82 perches of land.

No. 3: A LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Water street aforesaid, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2, on which is erected a Frame Weatherboarded Carpenter Shop.

The above lots will be sold separately or jointly, to suit purchasers.

No. 4: A TRACT OF VALUABLE FARMING LAND, *situate in Franklin township*, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Arendt, D. Beecher, J. F. Lower and J. Minter; containing 21 Acres and 100 Perches, neat measure. This tract lies close to Arendtsville, is under good fence, and in a good state of cultivation.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises will be shown the same by either of the Assignees, residing in Arendtsville, or by Geo. S. Thomas, residing on the same.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

MOSES RAFFENSPERGER,
JACOB F. LOWER,

Aug. 18, 1862. ts *Assignees.*

Notice of Inquest.

IN the matter of the partition or valuation of the Real Estate of SAMUEL MACKLEY, deceased, in the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to HENRY MACKLEY and CHRISTIAN MACKLEY. Notice is hereby given, that on motion of M. & W. McClean, Attornies for petitioner, a Writ of Partition or Valuation of the real estate of Samuel Mackley, deceased, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, and that in pursuance of said Writ, an Inquest will be held upon the premises, in said Writ described, on *Saturday, the 20th day of September*, 1862, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same, when and where you may attend if you see proper. SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 25, 1862. 2t

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

Miscellaneous.

A BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.

BY THE HON. AMOS KENDALL.

We take the following from the *National Intelligencer*, in which paper it appeared recently, as one of a series of "Letters to the President:"

Letters to the President.

The subjoined Letter, being the concluding number of a series commenced by Mr. Kendall several months ago in our columns, has been in type for many weeks, but its publication delayed by the unusual and unexpected pressure of matter that did not so well seem to admit of postponement.—In this communication it will be seen that the distinguished writer discusses the moral aspects of slavery, as considered in its relation to the duty of the hour; for the purpose of showing that that institution is not of a moral quality which calls for any violation of the Constitution to bring about its violent extinction.

In giving place to this exposition, deemed by the writer important for the exhibition of his views, we may take occasion to say that it is a phase of the "slavery question" which we have rarely admitted into our columns, preferring that it should be consigned to the professedly religious papers which, at the present day, by the part they take in political and military affairs, have so largely encroached on our province as secular journalists that we are the more anxious to afford them the opportunity of returning to their original vocation. In this view we hope we shall be pardoned in dipping at this stage the theological aspects of the subject, as differently presented by the several writers who have recently spoken through our columns.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

RESPECTED SIR:—My object in these letters, be it distinctly understood, is not to commend slavery as a desirable institution, nor to mitigate in the least the crime or the penalty of the Southern rebellion; but it is, by the light of truth, to disarm, in some degree, a set of Northern fanatics, whose insane hatred of slavery makes them equally hostile to our glorious Constitution. It is to show the honest people of the Free States that, as a political question, they are not responsible for it, and have no rightful control over it, and that, as a moral question, there is nothing in it which justifies their interference by virtue of any "higher law" than the Constitution of their country. Rebel masters may be divested of their right to the labor of their slaves as a punishment for their treason, just as far as they may be divested of other analogous rights, and no farther; but for the United States to abolish the institution because individual slaveholders head the rebellion, would be as gross an usurpation as a sweeping act to divorce all wives from their husbands and take all children from their parents in all the Slaveholding States for the same reason.

Not from any other motive than to bring home more vividly to the minds of my reader the Bible truths developed in my last letter, I address myself to a Reverend representative of a class.

I ask to him, do you, in common with all or most Christian teachers, recognize Noah as a prophet of God who spoke by inspiration? If so, it was God himself who doomed the descendants of Ham to perpetual servitude. If, therefore, slavery be sin, God in this case is responsible for it; and when you attempt on that ground to rescue the African from slavery, you assume to be more wise and just than God! Is it not so?

Abraham bought servants with his money, and had hundreds "born in his house."—He was a special favorite with God, who not only heaped blessings upon him, but chose him to be the father of his peculiar people, and the progenitor of the Saviour of mankind.

You denounce the buying of men and women with money as sinful, and its toleration in our country as "a great national sin," which has brought down upon us the judgment of Heaven. Abraham did the same thing, and Heaven showered blessings upon him. Our fathers and brothers did the same thing, and were blessed as Abraham was, until the reformers of God's moral law, by their impious assumptions, disturbed the peace of the country, and aided in bringing down upon it the calamities under which it now mourns.

You denounce slavery as sin. God says: (Exodus, 21.2.) "If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve." *That is, slavery, or involuntary servitude by the command of God.* Who knows best what is sin, you or God?

He may become free at the end of "six years," but, if he choose, he may be made a slave, "*forever*," by means of a ceremony prescribed in Exodus, 21 6, and Deuteronomy, 15 17. He had no further option on the subject, but, says God, "he shall be thy servant forever."

But you may say this is voluntary servitude. Not certainly for the first six years; and, according to your principles, a man cannot alienate his liberty. If so, this voluntary slave, after he had become so voluntarily, may change his mind and resume his freedom; but God says he shall be a servant "*forever*." Is God a sinner?

But if he accept his freedom at the end of six years, his sons and daughters, if born of a wife given him by his master, (doubtless herself a slave) "*shall be her master's*; and he shall go out by himself." In other words, they shall not be free on the seventh year, but shall remain slaves *forever*. This is God's order. Is it a sin, Reverend Sir?

You say there cannot be ownership in man. God says the woman and sons and daughters in this case "*shall be her master's*."

In the 21st chapter of Exodus, after directing that if a master beat his slave to death he shall be punished, God says, verse 21: "Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two he [the master] shall not be punished: *for he* [the slave] *is his money*."—Is not a man's money his *property*? You, Reverend sir, say that a man's slave is not his property. God says he is; which shall a Christian believe? I would like to hear you preach a sermon from these words of Scripture: "*For he is his money.*"

"*Thus saith the Lord*," in Leviticus, 25-44: "Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you; *of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaidens.*" Give us a sermon upon this text also, and show us how acts which God expressly authorize can be sinful.

"*Thus saith the Lord*," in the next verse, "Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy and of their families that are with you, which they begot in your land, and *they shall be your possession*."

Another good text, Reverend sir, from which I should like to hear you deduce the conclusion not only that buying these children was a sin, but that "possession" here does not mean "property."

"*Thus saith the Lord*," in the next verse, "And ye shall take them *as an inheritance for your children after you*, to inherit them for a possession; *they shall be your bondmen forever*."

Your Bible tells you, Reverend sir, that these are *the direct words of God. God himself* authorizes the buying of slaves; *God himself* authorizes them to be held as "a possession." *God himself* declares that they shall be "an inheritance," passing from father to son; *God himself* declares that they shall remain in this relation "forever."

Yet you teach that slavery is itself a sin; that the buying men and women for money is a sin; that holding them as "a possession" is a sin; that their transmission as "an inheritance" from father to son is a sin; and that holding them in bondage "forever" is "the sum of all villanies."

What is the inference? Either that you do not believe the Bible, and assume to believe it only as a mask to enable you to lead astray ignorant men and "silly women," or you believe that *God himself legalized sin among his chosen people*. Take which horn of the dilemma you please; you cannot escape both.

Let us now review the subject in the light of the New Testament.

If slavery be "the sum of all villanies," Reverend sir, is it not strange that Jesus Christ did not denounce it as a sin, though it existed all around him? Is it not stranger still, that his Apostles, instead of denouncing it as a sin, recognized it as a lawful relation, involving certain Christian duties? Let us examine the difference between the Gospel which *they* preached and the Gospel which *you* preach:

The Gospel taught by Paul and Peter enjoined upon every man to be content in the position where Providence has placed him. "Art thou called being a servant? *Care not for it*," says Paul, Corinthians I, 7—21. Your gospel teaches the servant discontent and rebellion.

The Gospel taught by Paul and Peter enjoins servants to be obedient to their masters, whether kind or cruel. "Servants, be obedient to those who are your masters according to flesh," says Paul, Eph. 6-5.—"Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters as worthy of all honor," says Paul, 1. Tim. 6-1. "Exhort servants to be obedient to their own masters and to please them in all things," says Paul to Titus, 2-9. "Servants be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward," says Peter, 1. Peter, 2-18. *Your* gospel teaches that servants owe no obedience to their masters, whether they be "*froward*" or "*good and gentle*."

The Gospel taught by Paul and Peter enjoined upon servants to serve their masters with "good-will," Eph. 6, 7; "Not with eye-service," Col. 3, 22; "To please them well in all things, not answering again, not purloining, but showing all good fidelity," Titus 2-9, 10. "To endure grief, suffering wrongfully," I. Peter 2-19.

Your gospel teaches servants that it is not their duty to serve their masters at all, nor to please them in anything; to be mere eye servants and faithful in nothing; to purloin their master's property, and run away when they can, and to cut their master's throats if necessary to gain their own liberty.

What motive or end does the Gospel taught by Paul and Peter hold out to servants as inducements to be obedient and faithful to their masters? That it is "doing the will of God," Eph. 6 6; "That the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed," 1 Tim., 6-1; "That they may adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour," Titus 2-10; "That it is acceptable to God," 1 Peter 2 20.

And what motive does the gospel *you* teach hold out to the poor black man for seeking to escape from the position assigned him by God through Noah, and violate all the duties specially enjoined upon him by the Gospel of Christ? You promise him *liberty*; not the liberty of "the Lord's free man," which looks to eternity as in Christ's Gospel, but the grovelling liberty which looks only to time as in your gospel; a liberty which knows no equality, not even with yourself; liberty to exist a degraded being among another race of men who exclude him from all civil, social, and domestic relations; liberty to live and die a miserable outcast on earth, without that cheering hope of eternal liberty and equality in Heaven which Paul and Peter promise to the obedient and faithful servant.

St. Paul was a good painter of character and somewhat prophetic. He seems to have foreseen the anti-slavery crusade of this day and described its leaders. After having emphatically directed Timothy to teach servants to honor and serve their masters; I. Timothy, 6 12, he adds, in verses 3, 4, 5, the following picture of anti-slavery teachers, viz: "*If any man teach otherwise*, and consent not to wholesome words, even to the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil murmurings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness."

This passage, be it remembered, follows directly after Paul's injunction to Timothy to teach servants to honor and serve their masters, "that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed;" "these things teach and exhort," says he, and then proceeds to say, "*if any man teach otherwise*," &c., "he is proud, knowing nothing," &c. Hence it appears that this description of character was designated for just such anti-slavery teachers as yourself and your associates of the present day. And how true the picture! What "envy," what "strife," what "railings," what "evil murmurings," what "perverse disputings" have your teachings of other doctrines produced! Nay, more; what hatred among Christians; what divisions of churches; what sectional antipathies; what excitements and commotions; and, finally, what desolation, bloodshed, and mourning have your unchristian teachings aided in bringing upon our lately powerful, prosperous, and happy land!

And, not content with the aid you have given traitors in involving your country in a devastating civil war, you are now moving earth and hell to prolong it, to render it more bloody and perhaps insure the success of the traitors—certainly to afford them their only chance of success—by converting the war for the Constitution into a war against slavery. You are as hostile to the Constitution as the rebels themselves, and you prefer their success for the preservation of the Government transmitted to us by our fathers, simply because that Government recognizes an institution which God has sanctioned and rights of masters and the duties of servants as prescribed by the apostles of Christ. In short, you are not willing to live under a Government which protects slaveholders, though it does not know them in that character and has no power over the institution.

I wonder that you do not openly rebel against the government of God because "he sendeth his rain on the just and on the unjust." To be consistent you ought to object to living on the same earth and under the same sky with slaveholders, to being warmed by the same sun and breathing the same air. And surely you will pray for a heaven by yourselves; for those who think no slaveholder can be a fit associate for them in a Christian church cannot be happy in a heaven peopled with such slaveholders as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Moses, David, and Solomon, and such advocates of slavery as Paul and Peter. Now, how can you be happy in that Heaven where that God is who expressly authorized his people of old to buy slaves and hold them in bondage forever; or that Christ, an essential part of whose religion is the cheerful obedience of the slave to his master?

Yes, in your "doting about questions and strifes of words," you not only promote revolution and bloodshed in your country, but you are sapping the foundation of your country's religion. When you prove that slavery is in itself a sinful relation, you will prove that the Bible is false, that the God of the Bible is a God of sin, and that Christianity, as taught by the disciple of Christ, is but a cloak for "the sum of all villanies."—Truly has it been said on another occasion, "it is hard to believe such men sincere." If not infidels already, they are on the highway to that bourne."

How many weak minds, having first imbibed with the dogma that slavery is in itself a sin and a crime, when they come to find that from Genesis to Revelations it is recognised as a lawful and not unchristian institution, will be induced to reject the whole Bible as a fable, and the God of the Bible as an imaginary being!

April, 1862. AMOS KENDALL.

P. S.—It should be noted that the Greek word *doulos* and the Hebrew word *ebed*, translated by the single word "*servant*" in the Bible, means bond-servant or *slave*. The Greek word translated "*hired servant*" is *misthotos*, and the Hebrews had a different expression for that relation. Both relations are mentioned in the 6th verse of the 25th chapter of Leviticus. If the relation of master and slave be a sinful one, is it not singular that it is used more than any other throughout the Bible to illustrate the relation between God and good men? The patriarchs, and apostles are called the servants of God and Christ, and subject to their will, and as devoted to their service as a slave to his master's, and in turn God and Christ are called master. If this relation were sinful among men, would not an innocent one, such, for instance, as father and children, have been universally used rather than master and slave?

P. S.—I observe the following communication in your paper of the 13th instant, viz:

"Messrs. Editors: I have both been interested and amused with Mr. Kendall's elaborate effort to prove the excellence of slavery by Scriptural quotations. Mr. Kendall is too good a lawyer not to know that he cannot make one part of any document evidence without accepting the whole. I therefore recommend to his attention the following passage as bearing on a fugitive slave law:

"*Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee.* He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him."—Deuteronomy xxiii, 15 and 16.

"Philadelphia, June 6.

Audi Alteram Partem."

Upon this I beg leave to submit the following remarks, viz:

1. I have made no "effort to prove the excellence of slavery." My effort has been simply to prove that it is not in itself sinful.

2. In my argument there is nothing about "a fugitive slave law."

3. The Scripture quotation copied by "Audi" of itself proves the existence of slavery at that period; otherwise there would have been no servants to escape from their master.

4. I commend to the writer his own rules, viz: "that he cannot make one part of a document evidence without accepting the whole," as well as the additional rule, that "*every document should be so construed if possible as to make it consistent with itself.*" By these rules let us construe this Scripture quotation.

God authorized the Israelites to buy the heathen for slaves. Lev., 25, 44.—Does this text mean that, if a Hebrew buy such a slave to-day, and he takes shelter in another Hebrew's house to-morrow, he shall be forever free?

God authorized the Israelites to hold the heathen so purchased as "a possession"—Lev., 25, 45.—Is this text to be so construed as to deprive them of such "possessions" whenever his slave should step into his next door neighbor's and claim protection?

God declared that the heathen so purchased by the Israelites might be held as an "inheritance for their children," and should be "*bondmen forever*."—Lev., 25, 46.—Is this text to be so construed as to deprive the children of their inheritance and release the servant from bondage whenever he should escape from the immediate custody of his master?

God says the Hebrew servant who chooses to undergo a certain ceremony after serving six years shall *serve his master forever*—Ex. 21, 6; Deut. 15, 17—Is this text to be so construed as to relieve this voluntary slave from his obligation whenever he might choose to run away?

God declares that a man's servant "is his money."—Ex. 21, 21.—Is this text to be so construed as to rob the owner of his money whenever the servant should choose to abscond?

In short, should it be construed so as to nullify the institution itself, show that Paul and Peter did not understand what they were about when they inculcated obedience and fidelity of servants to their masters as a Christian duty, and that Paul actually *violated the law of God when he sent Onesimus back to his master*.

All these apparent inconsistencies vanish at once by construing the passage quoted as an *international* instead of *civil* regulation. It was doubtless intended to regulate the conduct of the Israelites towards their heathen neighbors, and not towards each other. Of this it contains intrinsic evidence.

Throughout the Books of Moses the terms "*thou*" and "*thee*" and "*thy*" are in cases innumerable used to designate the whole Hebrew community. In the passage quoted it is provided that the fugitive "shall dwell with *thee*, even among *you*, in one of *thy* gates." Here *thee* and *you* obviously mean substantially the same thing—"*thee*" meaning *the Hebrew nation*, and "*you*" the people composing the nation. "*In one of thy gates*," obviously means, not a private dwelling, but one of the cities of Israel, that phrase being often used to signify a walled town or city, but sometimes the whole territory of the nation. "The stranger that is within thy gates" means the foreigners that reside anywhere within the Hebrew territory.—With these facts before us, let us apply them to the case in hand, changing the reading of the quotation without changing its meaning, thus:

"Thou [meaning the Hebrew nation] shall not deliver unto his master the servant which hath escaped from his master into thy territories. He shall dwell in your country, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of your cities where it liketh him best; you shall not oppress him."

In short, the Mosaic law treated the slaves of foreigners escaping into the Hebrew territory *just as British law treats American slaves escaping into Canada*. It forbade their restoration to their masters.

As I seek only for truth, I should like to hear "Alteram Partem" of this argument if there be any. By what other construction can the Bible be made consistent with itself? I pause for a reply.

JUNE 16, 1862. A. K.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE UNION.

We sincerely believe that there can be no effectual restoration of the Union, save by the instrumentality of the Democratic party.—Hence we are Democrats. We love our country—our whole country—its soil and all on it, rocks, hill, vales, mountains, waters, and its once entirely free and yet inherently noble men. Because we possess this love, we are Democrats. We wish to see our white laboring classes prosperous and happy, and enjoying that to which they are entitled, a white man's government for white men. For this reason we are Democrats.

We desire to see the negroes in that position to which they have been destined by Nature and Nature's inexorable laws in this, the white man's country, subordinated in all respects to the white man, believing conscientiously that all efforts to interfere with that subordination will disturb the mysterious chain which is composed of an almost endless variety of links from the Infinite to that which is the most finite.—For that we are Democrats.

We believe that our country has been precipitated from the highest mount of prosperity and universal happiness to the lowest vale of popular suffering and national trouble, merely because half crazy political philosophers and impudent busy bodies and plundering politicians have vainly attempted to take out one link and place it by the side of another.

We know that all the opponents of Democracy have arrayed themselves with those maudlin philosophers and graceless demagogues, and encouraged the insolent and impious attempt to change the "order of things," and for this cause we are Democrats.

But, it may be said, the opponents of Democracy profess also to be in favor of the Union. We know they do, but we also know that it is not an unusual thing for hypocrites to "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."—Albeit they were Union men, still, they cannot restore the Union, however honest they might be in their intentions, because they pull different ways, and have antagonistic modes for arriving at the grand result. This is obvious.—The Unionism of some portions of New England is not that of the Border States, nor of the majority in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Ohio.

The Unionism of the Democratic party is the same every where, for it is founded on the conservative principles contained in the Constitution, and governed by the ultimate decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States. On this account we are Democrats.

Every party, except the Democratic and Whig parties, when in State power, has succeeded in setting at nought, (or attempted to do so) the decisions of the Supreme Court, when they have come in conflict with ultra, partizan views. The Democratic party having never done this, therefore we are Democrats.

The Democracy knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but the Constitution and the laws, for they embrace all sections and make and if observed, will continue them one. E PLURIBUS UNUM has not lost its signification, and they are traitors who would practically mistranslate and force even one out of the many instead of rendering to each its due, so that from the many there may be but one people.—*Democratic Leader.*

THE NO PARTY CRY—A TRANSPARENT HUMBUG—A FLIMSY CHEAT.—The very men and the very papers that are clamoring for no party, in this particular crisis of affairs, are the very men and the very papers that are doing all they can to coalesce their incongruous elements, that they may fill the offices with Black Republicans and Abolitionists—or in plain language, they are trying to mix hog fat and dirty water by the alkali of humbug. It would be a pretty thing, indeed, to have but one party, as these sanctimonious Pecksniffs wish it—that is one which would fill the offices with the stay at home warriors, and send Democrats and other conservative men to fight for the Union, which sectionalists are striving to break up.—*Democratic Leader.*

But two Parties.—Morton McMichael says the only two political parties now in Pennsylvania are the *Abolition* and the *Democratic* parties. McMichael for once has spoken truth, and he is undoubted authority with all Republicans.—*Lanc. Intel.*

☞The borough of York, Pa., it is stated, has nearly 700 volunteers in the service out of a voting population of 1,900.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Second Battle of Bull Run.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE,
Groveton, near Gainesville,
August 30th, 1862.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-chief, Washington, D. C. We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front but badly used up.

We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field the enemy have lost at *least two to our one. He stood strictly on* the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops have behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battlefield of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Battle of Friday.

The Washington Star of Saturday evening has some particulars of the battle up to 4 P. M. of Friday. We quote as follows:

Throughout Friday the battle was continued by the army corps of Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel, on our side, against a relief force believed to number from 50,000 to 60,000 strong. That is, against the army corps of Jackson, and, we presume, a portion of the rest of Lee's army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket—from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church; or, in other words, but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

Heintzelman's corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear at about 10 a. m., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak. He found Jackson's command fighting with McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right in the direction of Haymarket, the position they took (by going north from Gainesville) to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

Our own informant, who left Centreville at 4 P. M., a cool and clear-headed man, says that up to that hour the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody battle. Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field of action themselves until 4 P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

Another Battle on Saturday.

On Sunday the "Associated Press" sent out the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday morning and attacked General Pope's army before the arrival of Franklin and Sumner.

The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed. The advantage, on the whole, was with the enemy, and Gen. Pope fell back to Centreville with his whole army in good order. He has now been joined at Centreville by General Franklin, and Gen. Sumner was on the march to him last night.

General Pope occupies the strongest possible position at Centreville, has railroad communication with Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest and repeat the success of Friday.

Every effort should be made to hasten the forwarding of the new troops.

Wounded from the Battle Field.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Intense anxiety prevails here at the hotels and on the streets to gather incidents of the battles, but the reports are so indefinite as (up to noon to-day) not to justify their repetition. The following are some of the casualties in the recent actions in Virginia, obtained from unofficial sources:—General Schenck, who arrived to-day, was severely wounded in the right wrist in the battle of yesterday; Capt. McClellan, 101st New York, wounded in the groin; Capt. W. C. Allen, of the same regiment, wounded in the ankle by a shell; Captain E. L. Beckwith, wounded in the breast; Lieut. Namer in the hand—all of the same regiment; Lieutenant Hagadon, of First New York, wounded in the shoulder; Lieut. Been, killed; Captain Kemper, wounded in the throat; Lieutenant Scherach in the foot; Captain Francis Kerneck in the head; Captain Vernek in the leg; Lieutenant Anthor G. Troner, in the arm—all of the 54th New York Regiment.

In the 16th Massachusetts regiment the following were killed and wounded: Lieut. H. B. Ranks, killed; Lieut. Darricut, killed; Capt. Thomas O. Hare, wounded in the leg; Capt. Donovan in the heel, and Lieut. White in side; Capt. Waters, 76th New York, wounded in thigh; Colonel Cantwell, of the 82d Ohio, killed; Capt. Surian, of the 100th Pa., Brown and Captain Templeton, of 100th Pennsylvania regiment, both killed; Lieutenant Curt, wounded in stomach and breast; Lieut. Razen, wounded, probably mortal; Lieut. Patton, wounded in head and arm; Lieut. Blair wounded; Capt. Oliver, wounded in leg; Capt. Van Garden, arm off; Lieutenant Spence, in back; Col. Leasure, wounded badly in the leg; Major Dawson, wounded in the hand, all of the 100th Pennsylvania regiment. Col. Rosa and Capt. Holdy, 46th New York regiment, both wounded; Col. Brown, of the 20th Indiana regiment, reported killed; Col. Hays, of 63d Pennsylvania regiment, wounded; Capt. Jno. Hastings, wounded badly in leg; Capt. R. C. Thompson, wounded in the shoulder; Capt. Robert Kirk, wounded in the shoulder; Lieut. Craig, wound in arm; Lieut. Neill, slightly in the breast; Capt. A. C. Craig, acting colonel, in ankle—all of Pennsylvania. Col. Soest, of the 29th N. Y. wounded in the arm; Adjutant Van Seedlitz, supposed mortally wounded; Lieut. Rosenbaugh, in arm; Lieut. Feldmen, in leg—all same regiment. Major Henkle, of 58th New York regiment, in the arm; Lieut. Wenklebaugh, adjutant to Gen. Steinwehr, in leg; acting Adjt. Lieut. Powell, son of Dr. Powell, of Second Excelsior Brigade, wounded; Lieutenant Franklin, wounded in groin; Lieut. Col. Potter, wounded in hand and arm; Capt. Green, struck by a shell; Lieut. Hoxie, wounded; Lieut. Donald, died from the effects of amputation; Lieut. Murphy, Lowentrout, Lewis and McAlister, all killed—all of the 58th New York regiment.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Information received here indicates that there has been but little if any fighting to-day. Our army is well concentrated, and the men are in good condition and spirits.

SEVERAL BATTLES IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—On Friday afternoon, beyond Richmond, Ky., the rebels drove in our cavalry, when Gen. Manson, with the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Indiana, moved up, and after throwing a few shells the enemy retreated rapidly beyond Rogersville, leaving behind one gun. Gen. Manson bivouacked for the night, and on Saturday morning advanced with two 4-pound guns, and coming up with the enemy, a fight began, attended with heavy loss on both sides.

The enemy attempted to turn our left, when some sharp fighting occurred between the skirmishers. The 69th Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell to the relief of our skirmishers, and behaved like old soldiers, but the rebels finally turned our left flank, and advanced in full force on our column, when Gen. Manson ordered a retreat, and fell back three miles, and reformed his line of battle on a high hill, with his artillery in position on the right and left flanks.

Firing by the artillery was now recommenced and kept up briskly by both sides. After thus fighting about two hours the enemy advanced on our right flank, under cover of the woods, and, after a severe fight, again succeeded in turning it. A retreat immediately took place to the original camping ground. Here General Nelson came up, and, after great efforts, succeeded in rallying our men and formed another line of battle.

Our artillery ammunition was now nearly exhausted, and some of our guns were left without a man to work them, all having been killed or wounded. Gen. Nelson was wounded about 3 o'clock P. M. when our men again fell back retreating to Lexington. The enemy's forces numbered from 15,000 to 20,000.

The Federal forces engaged were the 95th Ohio and the 12th, 66th, 69th and 71st Indiana and Mundy's and Metcalf's cavalry. The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides. The number is not yet known. Lt. Col. Topping and Major Kunkle, of the 71st Indiana were killed. Gen. Wright left this morning to take the field and Gen. Wallace leaves to night to join him.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

The command of the armies operating in Virginia is as follows:

General Burnside commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to General Pope.

General McClellan commands that portion of the army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to General Pope's command.

General Pope commands the army of Virginia, and all forces temporarily attached to it.

All the forces are under the command of Major General Halleck, general-in-chief.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Colonization Scheme.—It seems that the Chiriqui colonization scheme has exploded. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

In consequence of the representations of the Costa Rican minister, as well, it is understood, as because of some other difficulties in the way, it was finally decided at a cabinet meeting on Friday to abandon the whole scheme—at least as far as it in any way involves the settlement of a negro colony in Chiriqui.

Beauregard.—A letter intercepted at New Orleans from a Confederate soldier in Bragg's army, has the following, under date of the 26th July:

Gen. Bragg now commands, as Beauregard has resigned, which was fortunate for the country, as he cannot organize an army. It was a mob when he left; now it is full of fire and spirit, owing to the iron rule of Bragg, who will shoot a man if he steals a farmer's pig.

☞An arrival from New Orleans at New York brings the intelligence of the evacuation of Baton Rouge by the Federal troops. Since the failure to open the Mississippi the holding of the place was not deemed necessary to the carrying out of the plans of the campaign. On the 16th of August, when the Federal gunboat Sumter was attacked at Bayou Sara, several other gunboats came to her assistance, and utterly destroyed the town. Southern dispatches confirm these statements.

☞The Indians, it appears, are fighting among themselves, probably caused by a desire of some tribe to continue at peace with the government. A despatch says that on the 27th ult. a force of the Yankton and Sioux tribes attacked the Pawnee villages on the reservations in Nebraska, and killed twelve or fourteen squaws and children. The whites in the neighborhood had not been molested and were not alarmed.

Political Prisoners.—On Saturday evening a squad of military brought to this city, from Westminster, Carroll county, fifteen political prisoners. They are charged with having been engaged in recruiting a guerilla company for the Confederate service. The following are their names: A. J. Yingling, William Mitter, Sidney Dimmick, Winfield Fringer, Joel Blizzard, Joseph Shaw, Henry Boyle, W. A. Crouse, Charles B. Boyle, F. W. Neal, H. S. Neal, G. Benton Evans, C. C. Raymond, C. Burk and John C. Frizzell. On reaching the city they were taken to the central police station, where they are still detained to await an examination.—*Balt. Sun of Monday.*

REPUBLICAN LOYALTY.

The Republican organ of Luzerne county, the *Record of the Times*, on the 6th of August said:

"Gen Halleck has been appointed General-in-Chief of all the armies of the Republic, and will have his headquarters in Washington. *We have no more confidence in Gen. Halleck than we have in General McClellan, and that is little enough just now.* But with the change of policy indicated by Pope's orders to his troops, and the half and half orders of the President we have some hope that our Generals will fight at last."

There's loyalty for you, reader! The editor of the *Record of the Times* has no confidence in the Generals that are leading the army, and hence he would discourage the young men of the land from enlisting under their lead! Further comment is unnecessary.

☞There appear to be two tests of loyalty in the North. The Democrats believe in and uphold as their doctrine, "the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the negroes where they are." The great body of the Republican leaders and editors, on the other hand, denounce all as disloyal who do not coincide with them in their desire for the liberation of 4,000,000 of negroes in the South. THE PEOPLE—the honest masses—will decide at the coming election which of these standards of loyalty is the correct one.

☞In the recent engagement with the rebel monster Arkansas, a shot, a 128 pounder, struck the Benton in her port quarter, went through the Commodore's cook room, and, penetrating to Captain Phelps' room, lodged on the pillow of his [illegible]

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURG.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Senator,
WILLIAM McSHERRY, Esq., Littlestown.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

Assembly,
HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., Tyrone tp.

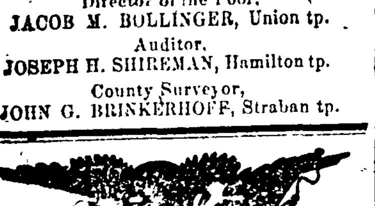
District Attorney,
WM. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Gettysburg.

Commissioner,
JACOB EPPLEMAN, Butler tp.

Director of the Poor,
JACOB M. BOLLINGER, Union tp.

Auditor,
JOSEPH H. SHIREMAN, Hamilton tp.

County Surveyor,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Straban tp.



"THE UNION AS IT WAS;"
"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!"

CELEBRATION!

To the Democrats and other Friends of the Constitution and Union in Adams County:

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held the 29th of July, 1862, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal men of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the different counties, to meet in the several cities and counties of the State at such places as shall be designated by the said Standing Committees respectively, on the 17th of SEPTEMBER next, to celebrate the day as the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

In pursuance of this resolution, we call upon and earnestly request all Democrats and other friends of the Constitution framed by our Fathers and the Union formed under it, to assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court-House, in Gettysburg, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of commemorating the adoption of the Constitution.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
Sept. 1, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of Charles Will, in Gettysburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of SEPTEMBER inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.—EVERY MEMBER IS URGED TO BE PRESENT.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, *Chairman.*

☞The following persons compose the Committee: Jacob Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stahle, Cornelius Daugherty, Henry Dysert, Joseph J. Smith, Isaac E. Wierman, Conrad E. Myers, Daniel Biesecker, Edward McIntire, Henry Wolf, Frederick Wolf, Nathaniel Miller, Simon Harnish, Joseph L. Shorb, Aaron Wisler, Samuel A. Gilliland, Joseph Wolf, George Lady, Jesse D. Newman, Joseph Lilly, Wm. S. Hildebrand, John M. Pittenturf, W. Ross White.
Sept. 8, 1862.

☞Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation recommending the immediate formation throughout the State of volunteer companies and regiments for the practice of military tactics, and further recommending that places of business be closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to give persons employed an opportunity of drilling. The enemy are threatening the national capital, and they may make demonstrations upon this State. It is time to prepare for the worst that may happen. Let there be no dismay, no panic, among us. Let us meet the crisis calmly, but boldly—with courage and common sense.

SEPT. 17TH!

The 17th of September is the Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Around that day cluster many sacred memories, and it should now, in this hour of peril, be celebrated with all the ardor which a people appreciating their free institutions are capable of. The present is a time especially fitting for such demonstration—for such pledge of devotion to the charter of our liberties. On Wednesday week the old Keystone will echo and re-echo with enthusiastic shouts for the "the Union *and* the Constitution."

The Celebration here will be held at the Court House. We have the pleasure of stating that WM. McSHERRY, Esq., of Littlestown, has consented to deliver an Address on the occasion. That it will be able and patriotic the high character of Mr. McSherry amply guarantees. It is confidently hoped, notwithstanding the busy season, that there will be a large attendance of the people of the county, and that this demonstration for "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," will be an imposing one.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

The President has placed Gen. McClellan in command of the entire army in Virginia. This good move has had a most inspiring effect upon the army and the people. In referring to the rebuke it conveys to radicalism, the New York *Herald* says:

Now that the President has placed McClellan in command again, let him not only see that the radical conspirators under Wilson, Sumner and Company do not break up his plans and spoil the labor of months, but let him have full power to promote his men for bravery and gallantry on the battle field.

CONFEREE MEETINGS.

The Democratic Senatorial Conferees of this District, (Franklin, Fulton and Adams,) will meet at Chambersburg on Wednesday next.

The Congressional Conferees of this District, (Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset and Adams,) will meet at the house of Jacob McDonald, five miles west of McConnelsburg, on Thursday next.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

The *York Gazette* says that throughout our broad Commonwealth, the Democratic party is closing up its ranks and preparing for the approaching elections. The nominations of the party made at Harrisburg, and the patriotic platform there adopted, give universal satisfaction to the party, and rally to their support thousands of the Conservative voters of other parties. In the different counties full Democratic tickets have been nominated and the party organized. Everywhere the work of preparation and organization is going on, and everywhere the determination of the people is manifest, to rally around the old banner of the patriotic party which has always been the party of the country, and restore it to power. While thousands of their brethren are in the tented field struggling for the Union and the supremacy of the law, against armed rebellion, the Democracy at home are not unmindful of their duty to their country.—They will sustain and cheer them in their good work. While they battle with armed traitors, we will see to it that secret enemies of the constitution are rebuked and repressed, and that our constitutional liberties shall remain, after the Union is forever established and peace restored. Whilst we are permitted as citizens to mould and control the public sentiment of the country we will do the good work of restoring the Democracy to power as the surest way of saving the Union and the sacred rights it confers. Let the good work go on. The conservative masses are in good hopes.—Already are our political opponents alarmed—a little more work and determination and the old Keystone State will be gloriously redeemed.

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

More than one year ago, Congress by a nearly unanimous vote passed the following resolution, which expresses fully the voice of the nation, and is the true standard of loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in arms against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

☞Charles Ingersoll, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was arrested for words used in a speech at the great Democratic Meeting in Independence Square, has been honorably released by the War Department. This is bad news for the bigots and cowards who find their chief delight in denouncing as traitors all who will not believe that Abolitionism is right and the negro the equal of the white man.

An Abolitionist Arrested.—The first arrest of an Abolitionist for uttering disloyal and treasonable sentiments, was made in New York a few days ago, by Provost Marshal Kennedy, of that city. The accused was D. Plumb, a notorious radical of the Phillips and Greeley tribe. He was proved to have said: "Mr. Lincoln ought to be hung; that he would advise all his friends, if they were liable to draft, to leave the country and go to Canada. In case he was drafted he would resist until he was a dead man, and that he would not fight for the North until the war was conducted upon principles which accorded with his views, which views were that the negroes should be armed and drilled to fight." After a few days' detention, Plumb was discharged.

☞Republican leaders and editors, to gratify party hates and accomplish party purposes, denounce the Democratic party as traitorous. Can good result to the country from this insulting and outrageous course? Surely not. The patience of the conservative masses must not be too severely taxed.

☞Thaddeus Stevens has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republican or so-called "Union" Convention of Lancaster county. What do *conservative* Republicans say to that? Can they swallow this large dose of Abolitionism? We do not believe they can.

☞In a late number of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*—a journal which has uniformly acted with the opposition, and which is regarded as one of the ablest and most fearless papers in the country—we find a communication from Boston, written by the usual correspondent, which contains the following tribute to the Democratic party:

"There is a latent feeling in this country, that the Democratic party is the only one which possesses the requisite ability and pluck to conduct things in stormy times.—The mercantile and financial men always *have participated in this feeling to a great* extent. The shambling way in which the war has been managed by the Republicans tends to confirm this notion."

☞The best answer to the miserable attacks of the Abolitionists on General McClellan, is found in the fact that not an officer or private in the division can be met who does not regard him with the highest admiration, and declare his willingness to follow wherever he may choose to lead.—If his own men, who are the most directly interested, are satisfied with him, we do not see why those who never intend to imperil their lives should complain.

☞In Tioga county, where the Republicans have an immense majority, they have rejected a proposition to join with the Democrats in supporting a Union ticket. What a *consistent* party the opposition are!—remarks the Erie Observer.

☞The Republican leaders and editors cannot conceal their Abolitionism, because to denounce the policy of abolition is to become in their eyes a "secessionist" and a "traitor."

☞On Thursday week seventeen persons were arrested at Westminister and taken to Baltimore, under charges of disloyalty.—Gen. Wool gave them a hearing on Monday, and discharged them from custody. Before leaving his office, he read an order that hereafter no arrests will be made unless the charge be made in writing, and the time and place of offence be specified.

☞Several communications on hand go over to next week for want of time and space.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DRAFT.—The Enrolling Assessors have concluded their work. The different districts of the county return the following numbers of enrolled men. A portion of these are now in the service, and some others will be exempted:

Butler,	226	Hamiltonban,	277
Berwick bor.,	79	Liberty,	129
Berwick tp.,	96	Latimore,	193
Conowago,	166	Menallen,	280
Cumberland,	200	Mountpleasant,	298
Franklin,	367	Mountjoy,	194
Freedom,	174	Oxford,	254
Gettysburg,	414	Reading,	280
Germany,	331	Straban,	264
Huntington,	336	Tyrone,	164
Hamilton,	186	Union,	201
Total,			5,059

The number in Pennsylvania regiments is 635. A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Friday, gives the aggregate quota of troops to be raised by each county.—Adams is set down at 1,645, from which deduct the 635 already in Pennsylvania regiments, and it leaves a balance of 1,010 to be drafted.—There are 80 from this county in regiments of other States, but the county, it seems, gets no credit for them. All in Hunter's cavalry are thrown out, we are told.

The draft will commence the 15th inst. Let it be made openly, so that no suspicion of unfairness can attach to it, and it will be cheerfully borne.

TELEGRAPH TO GETTYSBURG.—On Tuesday last a stock subscription was started for the erection of a Telegraph line from this place to Hanover. Up to Friday evening about $1000 had been subscribed—enough to justify the commencement of the work—when a meeting was held, in the Arbitration Room in the Court-house, for the purpose of organization. R. G. Harper was called to the Chair, and J. T. McIlhenny and H. J. Stahle Secretaries. The "Gettysburg Telegraph Company" was adopted as the title of the Association—and the shares fixed at $10, with a vote for each. A President and five Directors were then elected, to manage the affairs of the Company for the coming year:

President, George Arnold.
Directors, J. H. Danner, E. G. Fahnestock, David Wills, R. G. McCreary and Joseph Wible.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wills, McConaughy, McCreary, E. G. Fahnestock and Stahle.

A resolution was adopted to increase the subscription.

The Board on Saturday morning elected E. G. Fahnestock Secretary and J. B. Danner Treasurer.

It is expected that the line will be up in about three weeks.

HORNER'S CAVALRY.—A reconnoitering cavalry party of about one hundred and fifty men—Hunter's, Cole's and Means's companies—encountered on Tuesday a regiment of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Leesburg, Va. Finding themselves surrounded by the rebels, they cut their way through—but not without loss. Twenty-seven men of Capt. Cole's company were captured—seven of them wounded, four seriously. Probably fifteen were captured from the other two companies. All were soon after paroled. It is said that Captain Hunter is retained a prisoner, with one of his Lieutenants. It is also reported that two of his men were killed, one by a bullet and the other by the falling of his horse. Another report has it that a soldier by the name of Seiss was killed, and Samuel McNair wounded in the lungs, seriously.

Capt. Cole, of Frederick, was not killed, nor is he a prisoner.

The reports flying around us are not always to be credited.

☞Lieut. Jacob Cress has been appointed Adjutant of the 138th Regiment, P. V., (Sumwalt's.)

Capt. D. M. Armor, of Pittsburg, (formerly of Pennsylvania College,) and Captain of Company A, 101st Regiment, has been commissioned by the Governor as Major of the Regiment—for gallant conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks.

WELL DONE!—Five of the six sons of Mrs. Shorb, (widow of Lazarus,) in this place, are now in the armies of the Union,—all Democrats—all for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was"—not one Abolition. The county cannot furnish another more noble example of devotion to the flag than this, and yet because the mother shares the Democratic sentiments of her brave boys there are those mean enough to denounce her as a "secessionist."

AMONG THE WOUNDED.—The gallant Penna. Reserves were engaged in the recent battles. R. D. Gardner, Amos Gardner, —— Hildebrand and J. S. Pierce, of company K, (late Capt. Bailey's) are reported among the wounded and have been removed to hospitals in Washington.

☞At the Review in this place, on the 1st inst., the Adams Dragoons and Rock Creek Rangers were consolidated, and now form one distinct Company of Cavalry.

MAJOR GENERAL STEVENS.

Major General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who was killed in the battle near Chantily, Va., on Monday last, was Chairman of the Breckinridge National Central Committee in 1860. So at least one of this much abused class of Democrats was faithful to his country, sealing his devotion with his life. There are many more of the same kind left—in truth the army is full of them—but because they fight only for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, and not for the emancipation of the negro, the lying Abolition crew denounce them all as traitors or sympathizers with rebellion.—*Patriot & Union.*

APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. Joseph Holt has been appointed by the President Judge Advocate General of the army, with the rank of Colonel. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

☞The Antrim farm near Taneytown, owned by the late James Piper, has been sold to J. H. Maddox, of St. Mary's county, for $40,000.

☞The Washington Star of Thursday says:—*Last night Major Kemper, of the 10th New York Cavalry, made a reconnoissance in the immediate vicinity of Centerville, capturing four rebel soldiers. One of them stated that there are now only about twenty thousand rebel troops in our front, under General Longstreet, the balance having gone off with Jackson in some direction unknown to him.* We give his story to the public only for what it may be worth.

☞"The proof of the pudding is the eating of it." Why don't the Republican leaders who think there are no good Union men but themselves, jump into the military harness and act out their doctrines.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Of Course it is!—The Newburyport *Herald* thinks Wendell Phillips' loyalty is much more questionable than that of many political prisoners now at Fort Warren. Of course it is, and the only place they "don't see it" is Washington.—*Reading Gazette.*

LETTER FROM CAMP.

BEVERLY, Randolph co., Va.,
Aug. 26, 1862.

Dear Compiler:—Since I wrote you last the 87th has been hard at work and has been continually on the march after Guerrillas. I should have written you before, but we were cut off from postal facilities, so that I could get no letter to reach you from any point where we halted long enough to write you. As it is you must be content with the few items I send you, taken from my memorandum book and styled "Notes on a Drum-head."

Aug. 22, '62.—Com's. A, F, C and D, left New Creek at 8 o'clock, A. M., to join the four companies already at Rowlesburg, to march against the rebels, said to be in force in Tucker co. Arrived at our destination at 3, P. M. After resting an hour, started on our march, accompanied by Capt. Hall's Company as scouts, and a section of Capt. Rouke's battery, the whole under command of Brig. Gen. Kelly. Marched 8 miles to a church, where we rested for the night. The men disposed themselves as best they could, most of them being compelled to sleep in the open air, as we have no tents or knapsacks along with us. It rained very hard during the night, but it did not disturb the slumbers of the men, as many of them did not know it rained until the morning. We have been following the Cheat River all day. It is a glorious stream, and during a halt to-day I crept softly to the banks of the stream and saw several speckled trout playing in the shade. While musing here, visions of fine brown fried cat-fish on the Monocacy, of sweet chubs and eels on the Conowago, of pans full of trout on the Alleghenies, came before my mind, but like other visions, thy was soon to be dispelled, as the stern voice of the Colonel rang out on the air, "Forward march." I felt like growling some, but soon remembered I was a soldier, whose first duty was to obey.

Aug. 23, '62.—Left camp at 7 A. M., to march to St. George's Court House, distance 15 miles. The men are all well rested, and in good spirits. Rebels reported in force at that point, using the Court House as barracks for the troops, supposed to be 1500 strong, under Col. Imboten, formerly Congressman from Virginia. Capt. Hall's Company was camped on the black forks of Cheat River, nine miles south of this point, but were compelled to skedaddle a few nights ago and march to Rowlesburg, to save themselves. A daughter of Capt. Snyder rode 23 miles to notify Capt. Hall that she overheard Col. Imboten make a speech to his men, in which he said his plans were laid to capture the whole party and then march on Beverly and capture that also.—Capt. Snyder is now with our column and I am indebted to him for much reliable information in regard to this part of Virginia, as also to Capt. Hall, of the 6th Virginia, who is every inch a gentleman. Forded Cheat River ½ mile from St. George. It was a beautiful sight to see the whole river full of soldiers, and the banks lined with others, ready to fall in when their time came. Rested at St. George until 4 P. M. Rebels all gone—boys look blue—no chance for a fight, and pretty sure to leave as soon as we get up to them. March to Moore's Fording, 8 miles distant, when we halt for the night—have forded Cheat River 4 times to-day.

Aug. 24, '62.—Company A one year in service to day. Leave our camp and march to Black forks of Cheat River; rest here until 12 M. when we leave for Beverly. After shelling the woods all around to deceive the Rebels as to which way we are going, pass Carrick's Ford at 3 P. M. At this point Gen. Garnett was killed in a fight between his forces and Gen. McClellan.—Arrive at New Interest at 8 P. M., where we rest for the night. This has been a hard day's march. The men throw themselves on the ground and soon are all sound asleep. To-day we crossed the Allegheny at Sand Ridge, where McClellan had a skirmish with the Rebels. We have crossed Cheat River five times to day and only left it when we arrived at Scatter's Fording, when we struck off to the right. The shadows are creeping up the mountains and admonish me I must to other work.

Aug. 25, '62.—The night has passed quietly and the men are much refreshed by a good night's rest. Our bed was softer than usual, from the fact that we took possession of a hay stack, spread it on the ground, and then lay our blankets on top, which made a bed a king might crave to sleep on, providing he could sleep as well as an honest American soldier. We are following to day along the range of Cheat Mountains on the one side, and Leading creek on the other. The day is very hot and frequent halts are made, in order to get water for the men and to allow them to rest themselves. It is altogether the hardest day's work we have done since we are in service.

We arrived at Beverly about 2 P. M., and were received in handsome style by the 86th Ohio boys, who arrived the day previous on the same errand we came.—We are encamped on the banks of Valley River, which meanders through one of the most fertile valleys I ever saw. God has done much for Virginia, and if the indolent population who live here were as industrious as some of your Adams county farmers it would be the garden spot of the world, and the greatest State in the Union.

During our long and arduous march I had frequent occasion to test the good qualities of officers and men composing the company from your place, and here take occasion to thank them all for the generous kindness shown me at several points on the road, where it was worth something to have a friend.

Col. Hay has won for himself the warmest friendship of every man in his Regiment, his whole and constant care being the welfare of the boys under his command, and who always do their whole duty cheerfully, because they know he cares for them. Col. Hay is now in command of the post, and I know will do his duty faithfully, as I am fully aware he did at New Creek, where I had a fair opportunity of knowing how the work was done.

Maj. Buehler is in command of the Regiment, and during our march to this point exhibited those soldierly qualities so necessary when you desire to make a long march through a new country infested with guerrillas.

Gen. Kelly had a review last evening of all the troops at this place, and as usual the old 87th bore off the palm. I tell you there is no Regiment in the service can take it down in any way. Few veteran soldiers would stand the amount of fatigue and exposure the 87th has gone through in the last few days, and I know none of the boys will ever forget them.

Three days' march after guerillas.

ZOO-ZOO.

COLONEL FLETCHER WEBSTER.

Fletcher Webster, mortally wounded in the battle of Friday last, now dead, was the oldest son of Daniel Webster. His younger son was in the army of Mexico, and died in service there. His daughter, Mrs. Appleton, died some years ago—so that now there is none left of the blood of "Webster."

Colonel Webster was at one time Assistant Secretary of State during General Harrison's administration, serving in the State Department under his illustrious father. He was also appointed Secretary to Caleb Cushing when the latter was Minister to China.—Subsequently, *in gratitude for his father's services to his country, he was appointed by the Democrats Surveyor of the Port of Boston, from which post, if we recollect aright, he was removed by the present Administration.* He then volunteered to raise a regiment, and he has offered up his life to preserve that great country whose Constitution and laws his father for years so gallantly maintained in the Senate.—*Baltimore American.*

True.—"The first ballot cast in favor of the abolition of slavery was the initiatory skirmish of the present war."—*Newark Journal.*

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the Name and by the Authority OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence:

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended, that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock, P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of their country, has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

A VISIT TO THE BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.

Return of Some of the Nurses—Capture of about Sixty of Them—The Condition of the Wounded.

[From the Washington Republican, of Thursday.]

Messrs. Winter, Stoddard and Boyd, of the Treasury Department, and Messrs. Thompson and Hutchinson, of the Interior Department, *arrived in this city last night*, direct from the Bull Run battle-field. They are the remnant of a large party of volunteer nurses who went down from this city on Saturday last. They pushed on from the railroad track to the battle field, and about thirty of the party succeeded in going on to the battle-field with ambulances under a flag of truce, on Monday morning, where they found enough to do in saving the lives of our wounded soldiers. From the time they arrived to the time they left the field, they worked and toiled industriously, day and night, in their noble work of humanity.

The field, over an extent of about five miles in length by three in width, was found completely strewn with our dead and wounded in all forms and conditions. One space of many acres in extent was found very thickly strewn—some lying in masses and others scattered about. The dead were usually stripped of all their military trappings, and in most instances of coats, pants and shoes, many being found without any clothing except shirts and stockings. One wounded man said he saw his companion stripped while he was kicking in his dying struggles.

About twenty surgeons were with the party, and they commenced the work of gathering the sufferers together in an orchard, where the operation of amputation was performed when necessary.

The great want was food for the sufferers in their agonies, and the attendants in their arduous labors. Some of the wounded had not tasted food for four days, and they were completely exhausted, and some died of hunger in addition to wounds and loss of blood. It is represented as being horrible to witness the agonies of these men and to be unable to give them food. About four hundred men were saved by these noble laborers, and sent to the railroad station, thence to Alexandria.

Our informant says that some eight or ten of our citizens are still on the field, which the others were compelled to leave on account of hunger, without means of food.

There are now many dying and dead on the field still uncared for. Many of the latter might be saved by proper care, if relief is promptly sent. The dead ought to be buried. When our party arrived the rebels were just contemplating the burial of their own dead.

Our prisoners seen by this party represent that they are well treated by the enemy, except in the matter of food, which the rebels do not have in their possession to bestow. The enemy is estimated at two hundred thousand men, and their purpose is said to be to make their way over into Maryland.

CINCINNATI THREATENED.

In Cincinnati on Wednesday the excitement was intense, caused by the reception of a dispach stating that the Confederates had seized a railroad train at Independence, Kentucky, only twelve miles below the city. But the latest advices say that a locomotive passed over the railroad on Thursday to within twelve miles of Lexington, indicating that the Confederates had abandoned the towns on the railroad recently occupied by them. Lexington was occupied by the Confederates, six thousand strong, on Tuesday. At Cincinnati, on Tuesday, the citizens were enrolling themselves, and large numbers had passed over the river to work on the fortifications on the Kentucky side. The Confederate force threatening the city is estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. At Louisville the excitement was abating in view of the great preparations making for the defense of the city, but the brokers were removing their cotton and the citizens their valuables, fearing that the Confederates would attack the city. The Kentucky Legislature is in session in Louisville. A resolution has been offered instructing the proper committee to inquire into the propriety of calling out fifty thousand men, to serve for a short time, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate armies from the State.

At Cincinnati, on Thursday, the preparations for the defence of the city contined to be made with unabated vigor. All business was suspended excepting those callings which furnish food for the people. The Confederate forces on Wednesday were stationed at Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown, a position good for an advance on either Cincinnati or Louisville. A report reached Louisville on Thursday afternoon, creating great excitement. It was stated that the Federal force under General Gilbert had been attacked by the Confederates at Shelbysville, thirty miles east of the city, the result not known.

☞As previously arranged in the nomination of McPherson, Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton, has been made the Republican nominee for Senator in this district. Will the people endorse at the polls these high-handed bargains of greedy "no-party" office-hunters? Will they longer be humbugged by demagogues whose sole occupation is, manœuvering for spoils? The time for the people to think and act for themselves has arrived.

"NO PARTY" ORGANIZATION.—Republicans beseech Democrats to unite with them in a "no party" organization. The sole object of the leaders of the movement is to carry out to the last letter the principles of the Chicago platform and they wish to "swallow up" all opposition. Their legislation is proof of this.

☞Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, who has been all his life opposed to the Democratic party, some time ago said:

"The permanent triumph of the Democratic party in 1864 is the best result I see to be possible for the country."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington city is guarded by a very large force, and every confidence is felt in its safety. Gen. McClellan is in command. New troops are arriving in large numbers every day.

On Friday evening there was much speculation as to the movements of the Confederates on the Upper Potomac, and it was understood in well-informed circles that they had effected a crossing in some force near the Point of Rocks.

EXCITING NEWS FROM FREDERICK!

There was no little excitement here on Saturday morning last. Several persons arrived from Frederick, Md., stating that 30,000 rebels had crossed the Potomac at Noland's Ferry, and were on the march for Frederick. The more valuable part of the commissary stores at that point had been sent off, and what could not be removed, burnt. There was great excitement in that city, and many were leaving.

☞At 5 o'clock about 300 sick soldiers arrived here from Frederick, and were well cared for by our citizens until Sunday morning, when they were sent to York in a special train.

The mail matter in the Frederick Post Office was brought here, and quite a number of citizens of that place have arrived.

LATEST!

There was probably more bustle in this town yesterday than on any previous Sabbath during its existence. Refugees from Frederick city and county arrived by fives and tens, aggregating several hundred.—Rumor with her hundred tongues, was also busy, but few of the statements seemed to have a reliable basis.

It is certain, however, that the Confederates occupied Frederick on Saturday, and threw out their pickets on this side as far as Worman's, about two miles from the city. It is thought Jackson is in command, whose army is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000.

It is reported that Gen. Sumner, with 100,000 Federal troops, was to reach the mouth of the Monocacy yesterday morning. If this was accomplished, a battle may come off to-day.

A rumor also reached here that 300 Confederate cavalry had taken Hagerstown, and that Bragg's army was in close proximity. A gentleman, arrived this morning, pronounces it a hoax.

We do not print a flash newspaper, to "sell," and therefore have this remark to make: Keep cool. Apply the test of common sense to the various rumors afloat, and the result will be the repression of all unnecessary alarm.

It may be that the movement upon Frederick is a mere raid, and that the enemy will retire as speedily as they advanced. A few days will determine. In the meantime the organizations for home defence should go forward. If not needed, all the better and no harm done.

☞A meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon and steps taken preliminary to the formation of three Companies, in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Curtin. Business places were closed at 4 o'clock.

"MUCH OF A MUCHNESS."

This quotation is not very classic, we admit, but we are not fastidious about the use of terms when they suit us, and express clearly our ideas. It is sometimes objected that we confound the Republican with the Abolition party, when the truth is there are *some* Republicans who are *not* Abolitionists. Well, granting this, there is still so "much of a muchness" that we find it impossible to separate them, even were we inclined to do so; for what difference does it make if there are some, or many, or a majority of the Republican party who are *not* Abolitionists, so long as its policy is controlled by Abolitionized Republican leaders, and the mass fall into the trap set for them, rally under the black banner, and give their influence and votes for representatives of Abolition ideas and principles? The Bedford *Gazette* well remarks, conceding the fact that some Republicans are free from taint of Abolitionism, "it does not follow that the organization of that party, when controlled and managed by such Abolitionists as Benjamin F. Wade and Thaddeus Stevens, is not to be regarded and resisted as the *agent* and *instrument* of Abolitionism." Hon. Edward McPherson is instanced as one prominent Republican who is said *not* to be an Abolitionist, and the authority for this is Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon. To this the *Gazette* replies:

"Mr. Scott, your logic would storm a redoubt of doubts! We give it up! McPherson is no Abolitionist, though his vote stands on record *for the abolition of slavery* in the District of Columbia! McPherson is no Abolitionist, though his vote is recorded in favor of the confiscation bill, and against Mr. Holman's proposition to re-affirm the Crittenden resolution which declared the *only* object of the war to be 'to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union!' McPherson is no Abolitionist, though as is well known and as has been said of him by his colleagues (of his own party) in Congress, he is controlled and led by Thaddeus Stevens!"

It will not do for the Republicans to shirk the responsibility of their position; they have voluntarily chosen it, and they must bear the consequences. It may be detrimental to their success to be called Abolitionists, that name not being very popular now; but as they have never hesitated to act as cat's paws to Sumner, Greeley, Wade, Stevens & Co., they must remain in that inevitable predicament until they relieve themselves by a public recantation of past sins and follies, and openly abjure the alliance. Until then, there is too "much of a muchness" to make possible any distinction between the woolly heads of Garrison and the snuff-colored tribe of Stevens.—*Patriot & Union.*

Dictating to the President his Duty.—Horace Greeley addresses a long editorial letter to President Lincoln, in the style of a pedagogue dictating to a pupil, telling him what "twenty millions of people" require of him to do. Mr. Greeley "demands" that the President shall execute the laws, referring more particularly to the confiscation law. That he shall "publicly and decisively" instruct his subordinates to that effect. He says the President has been "strangely and disasterously amiss" in the discharge of his official and imperative duty in regard to the emancipation provisions of that act; that he is too much influenced by the Border States, and complains that Fremont's and Hunter's orders were rescinded while Halleck's is not, "though every traitor in America received with approbation the latter." Throughout the whole two columns there is the same arrogant assumption of the right to dictate the Presidential policy, and accusations of disregard of duty, till one wonders whether Greeley is not the President and Mr. Lincoln his hired subordinate, receiving a severe lecture for not better performing his duty. The impudence of the epistle, in assuming to speak in this style for twenty millions of people, is sublime.—*Ledger.*

☞The draft in Minnesota has, in consequence of the Indian troubles, been extended to the 3d of October.

For the Compiler.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have never written an article for the newspapers before this time, and you will perhaps ask yourselves the question, why is it that the writer appeals to us through the columns of a Democratic journal, and indeed under other circumstances it might be construed into gross inconsistency; but such are my feelings in regard to our present national calamities, and such my earnest desire to co-operate with all conservative men for the restoration of Union and prosperity, that I seek the only remaining channel through which to speak to my old political friends, and if possible thereby to impress them to lay aside all prejudice, and contemplate with sincerity our situation and nation, hoping that each and every man into whose hands my articles may fall, will read, and meditate upon the opinions therein assumed, with the same earnestness with which they are penned.

And, my friends, permit me with all sincerity, to say, that I am actuated solely for the welfare of our common country, from which you and I have received for so many years the great blessings of civil and religious liberty. Your interest is my interest, your welfare my welfare, and in the event of final success, what a glorious thing it would be, my friends, to know that you and I, by laying aside our prejudices, had assisted in settleing the troubled waters.

You desire, and I desire, the restoration of Union and prosperity, but the question arises, how is this to be accomplished?—Will this happy result come of itself, whilst you and I remain careless observers, and continue to nurture in our bosoms old prejudices? We cannot deny that civil war is upon us, and I am very sure that no one will admit that the calamity came upon us without some great cause, let it be what it may. A worm has been gnawing at the root of liberty for many years, and the good and great men of the country have directed our attention to but one thing as likely to overthrow the Government, and warned us of the probable event. Now, my friends, we have but one course to pursue as true Americans. I appeal to you to at once search after the causes of our troubles, and hunt up the impediments in the way of an early peace, and I hope that you will readily see them, and by the nearest road, go and crush the serpent's head. Abolitionism and Secessionism are twin sisters, and the only two questions which claim our attention; and they are so completely interwoven amongst the draw-backs to American liberty, that nothing but the waging of a simultaneous war for the destruction of both will ever restore peace, power, and prosperity in this country.

Here are before our eyes two monsters to deal with—Secessionism and Abolitionism—operating conjointly, (and pushed forward by monomaniacs on both sides with a stubborn tenacity that knows no bounds,) for the overthrow of these States; the former with arms in hand, openly proclaiming their purpose, and the latter lying coiled around the portals of the nation, inflicting poisonous wounds upon its body. The Government will be able to suppress the one, if the people take hold of the other. Secessionism must fall before our powerful armies, and Abolitionism is an easy prey to the united voice of an impartial people.

To be continued. A REPUBLICAN.

For the Compiler.

IS MR. BUSBEY AN ABOLITIONIST?

MR. STAHLE:—Dear Sir:—It is the general opinion in our section of the county, that Mr. Busbey is an Abolitionist. It is reported that on several occasions he has expressed himself in favor of Emancipation. In fact, when we consider the active part he took with Republicans in the Legislature last winter, we are inclined to think there is some truth in those charges, for certain it is that his votes there were placed upon the records of the House against the party to which he professed to belong. We do not wish to do Mr. Busbey any injustice, neither can he consider it as such when we ask him whether he did not vote to give the notorious Wendell Phillips the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to preach an Abolition harangue—or did he dodge the vote? We would also ask Mr. Busbey whether he has, at any time, in his own store, made expressions in the presence of responsible witnesses against what he believed to be the "sin of slavery," and that it ought to be abolished? Also whether he did not say at one time, on his road to Gettysburg, in company with another gentleman, that slavery was wrong and ought to be abolished?

Will Mr. Busbey answer these questions, in the columns of the next number of the *Adams Sentinel*, and much oblige his friend,

INQUIRER.

For the Compiler.

JOHN BUSBEY, Esq.,
To HENRY J. MYERS, Dr.
To services in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the years 1861–2, $700

Mr. Myers has placed the account into the hands of his friends, and it is hoped that Mr. Busbey's usual generosity will be manifested on this occasion, in order to prevent the disagreeable necessity of again applying to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The people of Adams county had voted the above sum to Mr. Myers by a majority of her legal votes, and intended him to appropriate it to his own use for services in the House; but Mr. Myers not receiving it at our hands, we think it no more than justice to ask that it be refunded to its rightful owner.

JUSTICE.

For the Compiler.

MR. EDITOR:—Keep it constantly before the people, that the "No-party party" are a self sacrificing, Union-loving party-hating people, when soliciting votes for *Republican* candidates—but when distributing offices they can't find one man in all Adams county, outside the Republican ranks, sufficiently trustworthy to enroll the militia.

Keep it before the people, that this "No-party party" are a Union-loving, patriotic set of fellows, when danger is afar off, but when called on recently to give in their names and ages, preparatory to being drafted to "face the music," some suddenly have become "lame, and halt, and blind." One has the rheumatics, another the sciatics, another the piles, another is ruptured, and many are either under 18, or over 45. "I pray thee, have me excused."

ARGUS.

POLITICS AND THE DRAFT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in his communication of Tuesday week, says: There have been numerous applications at the War Department to-day for an extension of the time fixed for mustering in volunteers. In some cases where regiments are nearly full, and there are strong assurances of being able to fill them with volunteers in a few days, extensions have been granted generally until Sept. 1, and in a few instances for a few days later. The question of extending the time for volunteering is becoming one of vast political importance, in reference to the effect upon the approaching Congressional elections. It is alleged that in many States the efforts of the radicals to pervert the war for the Union into one for abolition have induced nearly all the Democrats to hold back from volunteering under the recent call, and fears are entertained that the delay of the draft, under the existing circumstances, will imperil the elections of Republicans in many closely contested districts. This is said to be the case to an alarming extent in Pennsylvania, and in a good many Western districts. For this reason the immediate resort to the drafting process is strongly insisted upon.

☞Although the Secessionists and the Abolitionists seem to pull in different directions, their tails, like those of Sampson's foxes, are joined with fire brands to wrap the country in flames.—*Louisville Journal.*

Special Notices.

Cleanse the Blood.—With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.

☞ "Ayer's Sarsaparilla," and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral" is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues.—The world knows them.

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills" for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

☞ Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

☞ Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [Aug 4, '62. 2m

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	4 75 to 5 25
Rye Flour	2 75
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Red Wheat	95 to 1 12
Corn	50
Rye	60
Oats	35
Buckwheat	42
Clover Seed	4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 25
Plaster of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 50 to 5 62
Wheat	1 15 to 1 66
Rye	60 to 68
Corn	64 to 70
Oats	33 to 66
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	5 25 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund	4 75 to 5 25
Hay	15 00 to 17 50
Whiskey	32 to 33
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	65
Corn	50
Oats	40
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Arendtsville, by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. ISAAC BUCHER, of Franklin town hip, to Miss SARAH ANN, only daughter of Jacob Hertman, of Mummasburg.

On the same day, by the same, at the residence of Mr. John Mickley, in Hamiltonban township, Mr. HENRY DEARDORFF, of Franklin township, to Miss CLARA ELIZABETH WEIKERT, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 4th inst., by the same, at the Luth. Parsonage, at Arendtsville, Mr. DANIEL SETTLE to Miss ANN ELIZA WALTER, both of Franklin township.

On the 9th ult., in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Sheeleigh, Mr. WILLIAM A. HENNIGH, of Capt. J. F. M Creary's Company, P. V., to Miss MARY E. HOLLABAUGH, of Carlisle.

On the 31st ult., in Harrisburg, by the Rev. Charles A. Hay, Mr. ISAIAH E. JACOBS to Miss JANE E. BENNETT, both of Adams co.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. RUFUS WILT to Miss MARGARET CATHARINE McILVAIN, both of Littlestown.

On the 24th ult., at the Ev. Luth. Parsonage, Littlestown, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. EZRA D. MOTTER to Miss SARAH ANN BOOSE, both of Carroll county, Md.

On the 28th ult., at the same place, by the same, Dr. JOHN L. BAHR, of Harney, Carroll county, Md., to Miss JANE ARTHUR, of the same county.

☞ Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines. ☜

DIED.

On Thursday, the 28th of August, in the Hospital at Camp Jessie, Va., Mr. WM. GWINN LITTLE, of Gettysburg, a private in Captain Pfeiffer's company. This is the second son lost by Mr. Emanuel Little, of this place, in serving their country, and he himself is lying in the Hospital at Baltimore. The remains were brought here for interment.

On the 20th ult., at the house of her father, in Tyrone township, Miss SUSANNA SAURBAUGH, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 18th ult., SARAH ANN L. JACOBY, of this county, in the 6th year of her age.

In Carroll county, Md., on the 14th ult., Mrs. SARAH JANE GORE, wife of Mr. Stephen R. Gore, and daughter of Mr. Robert Paxton, of this county, in the 38th year of her age.

On the 11th ult., in Littlestown, WILLIAM LUTHER, son of Jacob and Mary Reininger, aged 2 months and 8 days.

On the 2d inst., in Cumberland township, Mr. JAMES W. MOORE, of Pocahontas county, Va., aged about 30 years.

On the 2d inst., EDWARD NEVIN, son of Jacob F. and Eliza Lower, of Arendtsville, aged 3 years 1 month and 23 days.

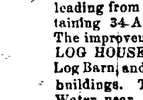
On the 2d inst., at the residence of Mr. John Bittinger, in Franklin township, ELIZABETH BEAR, aged 82 years 4 months and 21 days.

On Monday last, of cholera infantum, SAMUEL, aged 10 months and 27 days; and on Tuesday, of scarlet fever, SUSAN BAUGHER, aged 7 years 5 months and 26 days—children of H. J. and M. L. Fahnestock, of this place.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, the Heirs of NICHOLAS B. AIRMAN, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Miller, Daniel Menges, and others, about one mile and a half from Petersburg, on the road leading from Petersburg to Pine Grove, containing 34 Acres and 27 Perches.



The improvements are a Two-story LOG HOUSE, (Weatherboarded,) Log Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. There is a neverfailing Spring of Water near the door, and an excellent Orchard, with a variety of all kinds of fruit on the premises.

Also, A WOOD LOT, in the same township, about one mile north of the above, containing Acres and 109 Perches. It adjoins Henry Waltz, John Weidner, and others.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by THE HEIRS.

Sept. 2, 1862. ts

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of SAMUEL SNEERINGER, a Lunatic, of Conowago township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Sneeringer, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in Union township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH L. SHORB, *Committee.*

Sept. 8, 1862. 6t

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a *General Election* will be held in said County, on the *Second Tuesday of October next, (the 14th,)* in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Bor. of Gettysburg, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg;

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house of Nathaniel Eames, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Anthony Strasbaugh, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Daniel Becker, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the Public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John P. Butt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Busbey, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Allen C. Cook, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Haase, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School-house in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough of Berwick, at the Public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School-house in Mid Hetowa, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School-house, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of D. Bluebaugh, in the borough of Gettysburg.

At which time and places will be elected

One Auditor General of the Commonwealth;

One Surveyor General of the Commonwealth;

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset;

One Member of the State Senate, to represent the Counties of Adams, Franklin and Fulton;

One Member of Assembly;

One County Commissioner;

One County Auditor;

One Director of the Poor;

One District Attorney;

One County Surveyor;

One Prothonotary;

One Coroner.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie," viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket:—Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

ALSO—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday, the 16th of October* aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for any persons for the offices aforesaid.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 8, '62.

Fourth Street Carpet Store,

NO. 47 above Chesnut street, Philadelphia. I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected STOCK OF CARPETINGS, all of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. Brussels, 3-ply—Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings.—Druggets, Floor Oil Cloths, in every width.

Rag, List and Cottage Carpetings—together with a large stock of WINDOW SHADES, of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T DELACROIX,

Sept. 8, 1862. 3m 47 South 4th St.

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Straban township, on the 18th day of August last, two young Heifers and one young Bull. One of the Heifers is red, and the other white and black spotted—the Bull is black, with a star on the forehead. The animals are apparently about a year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ALEXANDER JACOBS.

Sept. 8, 1862. 3t*

Valuable Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The Subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH HEMLER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., three miles east of Gettysburg, near the road to Bonaughtown, adjoining lands of John Crees, Abraham Reever, John Rummel, and others, containing 173 Acres, more or less; about 35 acres are Timber and good Meadow. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, with Back-building, Log Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Hog Pen, Smoke House, Spring House, with a neverfailing Spring, and the Farm is well watered with neverfailing Springs in nearly every field; an Orchard of fruit trees—Apple, Peach, Cherry, and other fruit. It is a most desirable property.

☞ Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on Pius and Joseph A. Hemler, residing thereon.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE HEMLER, *Executor.*

Sept. 8, 1862. ts

Small Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber, Assignee of LUDWIG ESSICH and WIFE, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER inst., the Real Estate of said Assignors, being

A TRACT OF LAND, in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 16 Acres, more or less, on the Emmitsburg road, about one mile from Getty-burg, adjoining lands of Henry Spangler, Joseph Sherfy, Peter Trostle, and Nicholas Codori. The improvements are a Two-story Log HOUSE, Log Barn, a Well of Water, with a pump in it, near the house, and a Spring of Water on the tract. There is also an excellent Orchard, near the house, with every variety of Fruit. The property will be shown by the subscriber, residing in the Borough.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB BENNER, *Assignee.*

Sept. 1, 1862. ts

Valuable Real Estate,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—

No. 1. GREEN-MOUNT FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 acres. Land good and buildings new.

No. 2. CUMBERLAND FARM, four miles south of Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road, containing 138 acres. Land red soil and the buildings good.

No. 3. A GOOD GRIST MILL, with 38 acres of Land in Germany township, 1½ miles from Littlestown. All in good order and will be sold cheap.

No. 4. A COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in complete order.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 1, 1862.

Grain & Grocery Warehouse.

GRANITE STATION.—The undersigned has leased King's Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living profits.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction. PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 1, 1862. 3m

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to report distribution of the monies accruing from the sale, by the Sheriff, of the real estate levied on as the property of ANDREW MCKENRICK and SAMUEL MCKENRICK, to and among the creditors legally entitled thereto, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of M. & W. McCLEAN, in Gettysburg, *on Monday, the 15th day of September,* 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MOSES McCLEAN, *Auditor.*

Aug. 25, 1862. 3t

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE, CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

May 12, 1862. tf

☞ GET THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. ☜

The "Williams & Orvis"

UNEQUALLED $25,00 DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!—The "Williams & Orvis" Sewing Machine has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed, while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled. We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect and superior in many to any $50 machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell and embroider, and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine ever made!

☞ Machines forwarded by Express with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

☞ Every Machine warranted and kept in repair one year without charge.

☞ An Agent wanted in every town and county in this State east of the Allegheny mountains.

☞ Enclose stamp for terms and circulars.

Address, G. B. JONES & CO., (Box 889) No. 50 North 5th st., below Arch, July 28, 1862. 4t Philadelphia.

An Excellent Chance

TO GET INTO AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.—My health being in such a state as to oblige me to retire from business, I offer to sell out my establishment on easy terms—with a lease of the store room for a number of years if desired. It is unnecessary to say more. All who know my store will say that it is the most desirable business stand in town. I also invite merchants to call as I am determined to sell out wholesale if I can—below city wholesale prices. If any one buys me out I will assist him in making his purchases if desired.

☞ I will also rent the room adjoining my store. It will answer for almost any kind of business. Early application is desired.

Aug. 11, 1862. M. SAMSON.

Fruit Cans,

OF all sizes, wholesale and retail, at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Stove and Tin Establishment, corner of Carlisle street and the Railroad. [Sept. 8, 1862.

Large Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—On FRIDAY, the 3d day of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following valuable Properties, viz:

No. 1. A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., fronting 56 feet on Baltimore street, and running back 229 feet along a 30 feet street to a 16 feet alley, having thereon erected a well built and convenient Three-story Brick HOUSE, containing a handsome Store room, a Two-story Back-building attached, Wash House with Cistern, Stable, Carriage House, Wagon Shed, Hay-packing Shed, fruit trees, &c. This property is located near the Depot of the Littlestown Railroad, and is one of the best business stands in that place.

No. 2. A LOT OF GROUND, situate between the above property and the Railroad Hotel, with a Lumber Office and Railroad Switch thereon.

Nos. 3 & 4. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, adjoining No. 2, fronting 66 feet on a forty feet street, and running back to the Railroad 146 feet, with a Switch through each.

No. 5. A LOT OF GROUND, in Hanover street, Littlestown, adjoining Noah Weikert on the east and an alley on the west, improved with a Two-story Brick-cased HOUSE and Two-story Brick Back-building, large double Frame Barn, well of water, fruit trees, &c.

No. 6: A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining Littlestown, containing about 1½ Acres, with A BRICK YARD, a Two-story Frame House, and a Stable, thereon—being No. 2 of Benshaw's plot.

No. 7. A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, adjoining Littlestown, and adjoining lands of Joseph Fink, Esq., James Colehouse, and others, containing 13 Acres, more or less. It will be offered in four parts, as now divided by fences, or altogether, as may best suit purchasers.

No. 8. A TRACT OF LAND, in Germany township, on the road leading from Morgan's Mill to the Taneytown road, about 1 mile from Littlestown, containing 6 Acres, more or less, about one-half in good Timber. It will be offered in two tracts, or together. It adjoins David Kreps and Henry Willet.

No. 9. AN ICE HOUSE, in Littlestown, on the Depot Lot, with a lease of the ground on which it stands to run three years yet.

Also, HAY, STRAW and MANURE, Locust and Chesnut Posts, Chesnut Rails, Palings, and other personal property.

Also, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next—

No. 10. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Myers's District, Carroll county, Md., near the road leading from Hanover to Union Mills, adjoining lands of John Jones, John Gavil, and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less, well covered with young thriving Chesnut Timber.

No. 11. A TRACT OF LAND, in Union township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining David Kump and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less, also well covered with thriving young Chesnut Timber.

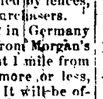
☞ Persons wishing to view the properties will be shown the same by Mr. Henry Dysert, in Littlestown.

☞ Sale on the first day to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and on the second day at 1 o'clock, P. M. Attendance given and terms made known by JOHN MILLER.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

A Desirable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Tuesday, the 30th day of September next,* THE FARM of the late SUSANNA HOFFMAN, deceased, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry J. Hemler, John and Levi Stock, Christian Hemler, Jacob E. Miller and Francis X. Smith, and containing 80 Acres, more or less—with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. About 2,000 bushels of lime have been put upon the Farm, which is in good cultivation and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a one and a half story Brick HOUSE, Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, with a neverfailing well of water, and a pump in it. Also a Blacksmith Shop on the premises; and a young bearing Orchard of choice fruit.



☞ Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on George Y. Hoffman, residing thereon.

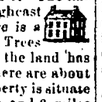
☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by THE HEIRS.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Orphan's Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of PETER GUISE, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER next, the Real Estate of said decedent, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Guise, William Guise, and others, containing 36 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a Two-story Roughcast HOUSE and Frame Barn. There is a good Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees—and a Spring of water. All of the land has been limed, some of it twice. There are about 5 Acres of Timber-land. The property is situate about 2½ miles from Centre Mills and 2 miles from Whitestown. It will be shown persons wishing to view it by the Administrator, residing on adjoining property.



☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

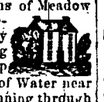
ABRAHAM GUISE, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, THE FARM of the subscriber, at Bonaughtown, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 96 Acres, more or less, with due proportions of Meadow and Timberland. The improvements are a one and a half story Stone HOUSE, with Back-building attached, Log Barn, Potter Shop and Kiln, a neverfailing Spring of Water near the house, and a small stream running through the Farm. This property offers rare inducements, being convenient to Churches, School Houses and Mills. The Gettysburg and Hanover road passes close to the door. There are a number of choice fruit trees on the premises.



☞ *This property will be sold entire, or in* lots of 3 to 20 acres, to suit purchasers.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DAVID DITZLER.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Great Bargains!

SAMSON SELLING OFF!

Notice.

ANDREW WHITE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew White, late of Freedom twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. ROSS WHITE,
J. HARVEY WHITE,
Adm'rs.

Aug. 25, 1862. 6t*

Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," will be held at the office of the Company in Gettysburg, *on Monday, the 8th of September inst.,* to elect managers for the ensuing year. The election will open at 1 o'clock, and continue until 4 o'clock, P. M.; each Stockholder being entitled to one vote for each Policy held by him.

Sept. 1. D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

Notice.

LEVI BEARD'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Levi Beard, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH M. BEARD, *Administratrix.*

Sept. 4, 1862. 6t

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Real Estate of JACOB MUDDERF, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, consisting of the following described Tract of Land, situate in said township, viz:

THE MANSION TRACT, (near New Salem,) containing about 141 Acres of land, adjoining Jacob Deardorff, Andrew Hartman, Barnhardt Deardorff, Hezekiah Latshaw, and others, on which are erected a Two-story Stone HOUSE, with a one and a half story building with basement attached.—There is a neverfailing well of water near the door, Bank Barn, part stone and part frame, with Sheds, Corn Crib, &c., attached.—Also a Log Tenant House and Stable.

GRIST MILL, with three pair of burrs and one pair of choppers—all in complete running order.

A SAW MILL, with water power sufficient at all times; Two-story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE near the Mill, Frame Stable, &c. This property offers rare inducements to bidders.—The Mill is on Marsh Creek, a half mile from the Chambersburg and Gettysburg Turnpike, 5 miles from Gettysburg, 2 miles from Mummasburg, and about the same distance from Cashtown. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been all limed. There is a sufficiency of excellent Meadow, and a large body of good Timber-land. A Church and a School-house are convenient, and the neighborhood is very pleasant.

☞ Persons wishing to view the property will call upon either of the Administrators, (the first-named living near the Mill,) by whom attendance will be given and terms made known.

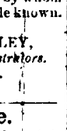
ADAM REBERT,
CHARLES B. POLLEY,
Administrators.

By the Court—JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Orphan's Court Sale.

THE subscriber, Administrator of the estate of JOHN JONES, deceased, in pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams co., will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, the Real Estate of said decedent, being a HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, fronting on a public street, bounded by an alley and lot of Aloysius Lawrence, having thereon erected a Two-story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE and a One-story Log Shop.—There is a well of water with a pump in it.



☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE STONESIFER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers, Executors of HUGH ELDERDICK, deceased, offer at Private Sale, the Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

A FARM, situate in Frederick county, Maryland, lying on the right of the road leading from Emmitsburg to Taneytown, one mile and a half from St. Joseph's Sisterhood, and two miles from Emmitsburg, adjoining lands of Solomon Krise, Joshua Troxel, Robert Allison and others, containing 100 ACRES, more or less; about 18 Acres of good Timber and a due proportion of Meadow. The improvements are a good LOG HOUSE, with a Frame End attached, a Double Log Barn, a never-failing well of water convenient to the buildings, a good Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Robert Allison, adjoining the property, who will also make known the terms of sale, or on either of the subscribers, James M. Elderdice, residing in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., or John Carpenter, residing on the Turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, six miles from the former place. JAMES M. ELDERDICE,

JOHN CARPENTER,

Sept. 1, 1862. 6w *Executors.*

Desirable Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of ANDREW WILT, Sr., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 27th day of September next,* the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing 4 ACRES, more or less, in Union township, Adams county, Pa., about 2½ miles north of Littlestown, lying at the Sneeringer Mill road, adjoining lands of John Bolding, Nicholas Dallhamer, and others. The land is in good farming condition and under good fencing. The improvements are a Two-Story LOG HOUSE, with Back-building, Log Barn, Spring House, Hog Pen, a well of never-failing water near the door of the dwelling, and a thriving young Apple Orchard of choice fruit. The land has all been limed, and part twice.

☞ On the same day will be offered, A TRACT OF LAND, in the aforementioned township and county, containing 2 Acres, more or less, about one-half mile north-west of the above mentioned property, adjoining lands of William Weikert, William Slifer, and others. The tracts will be offered either singly or together, to suit purchasers. The property is beautifully located and convenient to Churches and Mills. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on Jacob Gult, who resides thereon. Possession and a clear title will be given on the 1st of April, 1863.

☞ Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

A. C. WILT, *Executor.*

Sept. 1, 1862. ts*

A Forward Movement.

THE SIEGE GOING ON.

PICKING IN COMMAND.

Having removed the headquarters of my Clothing Emporium from my old stand in Chambersburg street into Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever to accommodate them with everything in my line. My room has been painted and handsomely papered, and the recent arrival of a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

1862 IN THE LATEST STYLES FOR 1862

makes it emphatically the Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store of Gettysburg.

In the Men's Department will be found a most complete assortment of

FINE CLOTH COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS AND PANTS, for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Our Boys' Department comprises every variety of styles. Boys can be trimmed out from head to foot with suits complete and cheap.

FURNISHING GOODS,

such as

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECKTIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,

All selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. We deem it unnecessary to make any extra newspaper flourish, being confident that a call will satisfy all that our goods are just what we recommend them to be—well made, of good material, and cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in Adams county. This much I will say, that I will guarantee to all who may favor me with their patronage, entire satisfaction, as to quality, fit and price. F. B. PICKING.

April 28, 1862.

Latest from New Orleans.

JUST received and for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molassee, with a great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail. Syrups of all kinds from 35 to 65 cents per gallon.

Sept. 1, 1862.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 21. FAHNESTOCK'S.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, Assignees of DAVID GOODYEAR and WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1862, on the premises, the following Real Estate, situate on the Turnpike road about half-way between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, in Franklin township, Adams county—845 ACRES OF LAND, divided into tracts, as follows:

No. 1: THE MANSION TRACT, containing 150 Acres, nearly 50 acres of which are improved land, well limed and in a good state of cultivation, the balance of the tract is well set with chesnut, pine and other timber. The GRAEFFENBERG HOTEL AND SPRINGS, one of the most healthy and pleasant Summer Resorts in the country, and with but little expense can be made equal to any in the State, are upon this tract. The main building is brick, 62 feet by 30, with a two-story brick back-building, 40 feet by 20—laid off into rooms to accommodate visitors or boarders.—Connected with it is a Store Room and Post Office, also a large and convenient Bath House, with 20 bed rooms attached thereto, extensive Stabling, Ten-pin Alley, Smith Shop

Advertisements.

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.—The undersigned is now selling the right of county and State for the sale of G. W. TROUT'S LABOR SAVING WASHER of Gettysburg, and upon application will supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine. It is warranted to be as represented in every respect, and is considered by those who have used it as the best that has been offered to the public. Among the many testimonials in its favor the following from persons of the highest character and standing in the community may be relied on as conclusive evidence that the machine is what it is represented to be. [illegible] Persons desiring to purchase a right to manufacture and sell the machine in this county can do so on reasonable terms by addressing the undersigned, or calling personally at his residence in Gettysburg. [illegible]

a. Cleanliness! less soap than any other process of washing.

b. Will last as long as any other tub with ordinary care.

c. Saving half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SWEARY.

Certificate.

[illegible] undersigned, having carefully tested the Labor Saving Washing Machine, and finding it to be all that is represented by the inventor, do cordially recommend it to the public as the best article of the kind now in use. We have used it in our families for some time, and find it to do all that is represented in the most satisfactory manner. We cannot speak too highly of its utility and economy, and we hope that the inventor may be fully rewarded for his valuable invention. [illegible]

Carpets, Carpets.

[illegible] CARPETS, which will be found very cheap. My stock of OIL CLOTHS and WINDOW SHADES is also to be found handsome, durable and cheap, while my CARPETING [illegible] the same. [illegible]

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand a thing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS." I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

1862. 1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞ Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Great Bargains!

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The undersigned, being determined to close their business, will offer their entire stock of goods AT COST FOR CASH.

The above comprises every variety of goods kept in a first-class country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, all of which will be sold at cost prices, or less for the cash. HINEHART & SULLIVAN.

☞ We would here give notice to those indebted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible.

Fairfield, April 14, 1862. H. & S.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN,

Adams County, Pa.

THE subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, is prepared to receive and entertain the traveling public, in the most approved style. His charges will be moderate and his attention unremitting to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will at all times be supplied with the delicacies of the season, and his bar be furnished with the choicest liquors.

The stabling is extensive and of the best character, and competent and attentive hostlers constantly in attendance.

April 21, '62. tf M. H. CROUSE.

Commission House.

NO. 124 NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.—MESSRS. BROWN & TOY would respectfully inform the public of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have commenced the trade in Flour, Hay, Grain, Mill Feed, and all kinds of Country Produce, at No. 124 North street, Baltimore, Md. They would respectfully invite consignments, and assure their friends that their best efforts will be devoted to their interest. Prompt returns of sales.

Aug. 25, 1862. 3t

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

GUM COATS cheap at PICKING'S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg,

[Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other Western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,

FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David M'Creary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. M'Comb, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, John B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Worsell, H. A. Picking, A. T. Wright, John Turner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. Hersh.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞ REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞ Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPER.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOPA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,

Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S.

FLY NETS—a superior assortment—at PICKING'S.

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and LOW PRICES!—The new firm of SMITH & SHOEB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet, Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Dollars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

a good stock of wine

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞ These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHOEB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD Has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, black, plain and fancy; Silk Warp, French Cloths, for Summer Dress Coats, (a beautiful article,) Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Jeans, Doeskins, Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Cords, Gambroons and Vestings, all very handsome. In the above stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful styles.

Also a large stock of CARPETS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and Domestics.

Also a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of our own manufacturing, in great variety, all sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.

Mr. W. T. King is in connection with the establishment as usual to cut and make up Clothing in short order.

April 28, 1862. 3m

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. H. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,

PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, Apr 7, 1862.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and being fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that preciseness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

New Furniture Polish.

PREPARED from an improved Recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a *high and lasting polish* to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this new Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your tables, chairs, desks, pianos, picture frames, carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS, BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.

May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

HAMS!—HAMS!—A large lot of prime Hams just received and for sale cheap, at

June 9, 1862. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

SOMETHING NEW!—A new style of WHISKEY—an article pronounced "hard to beat"—can be had at H. G. CARR'S.

June 2, 1862.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,

SUGARS,

MOLASSES,

SYRUPS,

TEAS,

SALT,

HAMS,

SHOULDERS,

SIDES,

FISH,

POTATOES,

BEANS, &c.,

FLOUR AND FEED,

With any quantity of

CONFECTIONS,

FRUITS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,

JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD Has now on hand much the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing he has ever had, consisting of,

COATS, all sizes,

PANTALOONS, &c.,

VESTS, &c.,

DUSTERS,

SHIRTS,

DRAWERS,

GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c.

Our Coats, Pants and Vests run from a needle to an archer, both as to size, price and quality. If we cannot please you in a garment ready made Mr. W. T. King, who is in connection with the establishment, will at once take your measure and make you a suit in short notice. Give us a call. [April 28, 1862. 3m

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. The best place to buy your Dry Goods is AT A SCOTT & SON'S,

opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street.

☞ One Price, Fair Dealing and Everything at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.—We will not particularize, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most goods for the least money.

A. SCOTT & SON.

April 14, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BEUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Cone-toga! Come All!

☞ They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Townsley's Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M'TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

"The Union,"

ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient to Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and adapted in every particular to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms $1.50 per day.

Sept. 25, 1861. 1y

Great Attraction

AT SCHICK'S.—I have just opened the most complete assortment of SPRING GOODS ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.—Without stopping to particularize, I say unto all, come and see. J. L. SCHICK.

April 14, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 400 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Lost and Found!

THE "good times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices.—Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance of economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "*Carte de Visite*" *Photographs—four for a dollar.* TYSON BROTHERS,

Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.

March 10, 1862.

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM BOLLINGER will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.

ALL colors in Zephyr Worsted and Shetland Wool can be had at SCHICK'S.

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS.

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles;

FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE,

TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and

A NICE GLASS OF ALE,

can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,

SHOES,

GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give better and greater bargains than ever before. If you want fine, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,

June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!—FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased, by the addition of the latest styles of DRESS GOODS, material for MEN'S WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early, and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NOE ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and is receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done on the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES. Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,

Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg. [June 10, 1862.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS;

MOZAMBIQUE,

CHALLIES,

DELAINES,

BOMBAZINES,

ALPACCAS,

LAWNS,

CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES and

VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Vinegar---Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Royer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norheck & Co., "
Codori & Bender, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

Nov. 12, 1862. 1y*

Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of the Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only possesses beauty to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great interest to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand, to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and form a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and tape completed.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and taste. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,

Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞ The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount.

☞ Price $2 per copy. Address H. F. M. PETERS, Nursery, Floradale P. O., near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

July 21, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK BROS.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready

The Compiler,

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1862. No. 50.

Terms.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stahle, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

GARDNER & HEMMING'S

Great American Circus.

After a most successful tour through the State the managers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of this place, that they

WILL EXHIBIT IN GETTYSBURG

On Tuesday, September 9th, 1862.

Afternoon and Evening, doors open at 2 and 7 P. M., performance to commence half an hour later. ADMISSION 25 cents.

Many new features have been introduced, foremost among which is the

ZOUAVE HALT,

illustrating with striking vividness scenes in the present war. First the march, then the halt, (in which all the horses sit up and lay down at the word of command) concluding with the grand charge. Many other startling novelties will also be introduced.

THE PERFORMERS

have been selected from the Stars of Europe and America, and no expense has been spared in this department, such artists as

MISS ELIZA GARDNER,

The Fairy Gem of the Arena, without doubt the most beautiful, chaste, and daring female Equestrian in the world. This young Lady's style of dashing Horsemanship calls forth the admiration of all beholders, while her beauty and grace make her the pet of the public.

R. Hemmings,	Geo. Derious,
John Foster,	Signor Parker,
W. Hill,	Brown Brothers,
R. King,	C. King,
W. Green,	C. Parker,
R. Ball	Mons. [illegible],
Mad. Conailly,	Little Minnie,

Are names that need no comment, the whole under the immediate direction of the People's Clown,

DAN GARDNER,

who will, at each exhibition, introduce his great Talking Horse

WASHINGTON,

and his

EDUCATED MULES, Pete and Barney.

The Horse and Pony

are the Best Performers in the profession, and the entire entertainment will be given in a style of grandeur unrivalled.

MAMMOTH PAVILION,

capable of seating 3,000 spectators. On the morning of Exhibition the Company will enter town in

GRAND PROCESSION,

headed by Peter Britner's Brass Band seated in their Band Car, drawn by a line of beautiful cream colored horses, followed by the entire outfit. They will also exhibit in Hanover, September 8th, and Carlisle, September 10th.

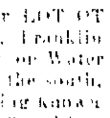
W. H. GARDNER, Agent.

Sept. 1, 1862.

Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Assignees of Geo. S. Thomas, under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors of [illegible], will offer at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises, in Arendtsville, the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1: That certain Messuage or LOT OF GROUND, situate in Arendtsville, Franklin township, Adams county, fronting on Water street, adjoining the Grave Yard on the south, a sixteen feet alley on the east being known on the plot of said town by Nos. 23 and 9.— The improvements are a Two-story Frame [illegible], with [illegible] a well of water, and all necessary out-buildings, this being a very



desirable residence.

No. 2: A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the above Lot, on the south, containing 52 perches of land.

No. 3: A LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Water street aforesaid, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2, on which is erected a Frame Weatherboarded Carpenter Shop.

The above lots will be sold separately or jointly, to suit purchasers.

No. 4: A TRACT OF VALUABLE FARMING LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Arendt, D. Beecher, J. F. Lower and J. Meter, containing 21 Acres and 100 Perches, neat measure. This tract lies close to Arendtsville, is under good fence, and in a good state of cultivation.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises will be shown the same by either of the Assignees, residing in Arendtsville, or by Geo. S. Thomas, residing on the same.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

MOSES RAFFENSPERGER,
JACOB F. LOWER,

Aug. 18, 1862. ts *Assignees.*

Notice of Inquest.

IN the matter of the partition or valuation of the Real Estate of Samuel Mackley, deceased, in the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to Henry Mackley and Christian Mackley. Notice is hereby given, that on motion of M. & W. McClean, Attornies for petitioner, a Writ of Partition or Valuation of the real estate of Samuel Mackley, deceased, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, and that in pursuance of said Writ, an Inquest will be held upon the premises, in said Writ described, on *Saturday, the 20th day of September*, 1862, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same, when and where you may attend if you see proper. SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 25, 1862. 3t

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

Miscellaneous.

A BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.

BY THE HON. AMOS KENDALL.

We take the following from the *National Intelligencer*, in which paper it appeared recently, as one of a series of "Letters to the President:"

Letters to the President.

The subjoined Letter, being the concluding number of a series commenced by Mr. Kendall several months ago in our columns, has been in type for many weeks, but its publication delayed by the unusual and unexpected pressure of matter that did not so well seem to admit of postponement.— In this communication it will be seen that the distinguished writer discusses the moral aspects of slavery, as considered in its relation to the duty of the hour, for the purpose of showing that that institution is not of a moral quality which calls for any violation of the Constitution to bring about its violent extinction.

In giving place to this exposition, deemed by the writer important for the exhibition of his views, we may take occasion to say that it is a phase of the "slavery question" which we have rarely admitted into our columns, preferring that it should be consigned to the professedly religious paper which, at the present day by the part they take in political and military affairs, have so largely encroached on our province as secular journalists that we see the more necessity to afford them the opportunity of resuming their original vocation. In this view we hope we shall be pardoned for opening at this stage the theological aspect of the subject, as differently presented by the several writers who have recently spoken through our columns.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Respected Sir:—My object in these letters, be it distinctly understood, is not to commend slavery as a desirable institution, nor to mitigate in the least the crime or the penalty of the Southern rebellion; but it is, by the light of truth, to disarm, in some degree, a set of Northern fanatics, whose insane hatred of slavery makes them equally hostile to our glorious Constitution. It is to show the honest people of the Free States that, as a political question, they are not responsible for it, and have no rightful control over it, and that, as a moral question, there is nothing in it which justifies their interference by virtue of any "higher law" than the Constitution of their country. Rebel masters may be divested of their right to the labor of their slaves as a punishment for their treason, just as they may be divested of other analogous rights, and no better; but for the United States to abolish the institution because rebel slaveholders head the rebellion, would be as gross an usurpation as a sweeping act to divorce all wives from their husbands and take all children from their parents in all the Slaveholding States for the same reason.

Not with any other motive than to bring home more vividly to the minds of the reader the Bible truths developed in my last letter, I address myself to a Reverend representative of a class.

I say to him, do you, in common with all or most Christian teachers, recognize Noah as a prophet of God who spoke by inspiration? If so, it was God himself who doomed the descendants of Ham to perpetual servitude. If, therefore, slavery be sin, God in this case is responsible for it; and when you attempt on that ground to rescue the African from slavery, you assume to be more wise and just than God! Is it not so?

Abraham bought servants with his money, and had hundreds "born in his house."— He was a special favorite with God, who not only heaped blessings upon him, but chose him to be the father of his peculiar people, and the progenitor of the Saviour of mankind.

You denounce the buying of men and women with money as sinful, and its toleration in our country as "a great national sin," which has brought down upon us the judgment of Heaven. Abraham did the same thing, and Heaven showered blessings upon him. Our fathers and brothers did the same thing, and were blessed as Abraham was, until the reformers of God's moral law, by their impious assumptions, disturbed the peace of the country, and aided in bringing down upon it the calamities under which it now mourns.

You denounce slavery as sin. God says: (Exodus, 21.2.) "If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve." *That is slavery, or involuntary servitude by the command of God.* Who knows best what is sin, you or God?

He may become free at the end of "six years," but, if he choose, he may be made a slave *"forever,"* by means of a ceremony prescribed in Exodus, 21 6, and Deuteronomy, 15 17. He had no further option on the subject; but, says God, "he shall be thy servant forever."

But you may say this is voluntary servitude. Not certainly for the first six years; and, according to your principles, a man cannot alienate his liberty. If so, this voluntary slave, after he had become so voluntarily, may change his mind and resume his freedom; but God says he shall be a servant *"forever."* Is God a sinner?

But if he accept his freedom at the end of six years, his sons and daughters, if born of a wife given him by his master, (doubtless herself a slave) *"shall be her master's;* and he shall go out by himself." In other words, they shall not be free on the seventh year, but shall remain slaves *forever.* This is God's order. Is it a sin, Reverend Sir?

You say there cannot be ownership in man. God says the woman and sons and daughters in this case *"shall be her master's."*

In the 21st chapter of Exodus, after directing that if a master beat his slave to death he shall be punished, God says, verse 21: "Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two he [the master] shall not be punished; *for he* [the slave] *is his money."*— Is not a man's money his *property?* You, Reverend sir, say that a man's slave is not his property. God says he is; which shall a Christian believe? I would like to hear you preach a sermon from these words of Scripture: *"For he is his money."*

"Thus saith the Lord," in Leviticus, 25-44: "Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you; *of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaidens."* Give us a sermon upon this text also, and show us how acts which God expressly authorize can be sinful.

"Thus saith the Lord," in the next verse, "Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy and of their families that are with you, which they begot in your land, and *they shall be your possession."*

Another good text, Reverend sir, from which I should like to hear you deduce the conclusion not only that buying these children was a sin, but that "possession" here does not mean "property."

"Thus saith the Lord," in the next verse, "And ye shall take them as *an inheritance for your children after you*, to inherit them for a possession; *they shall be your bondmen forever."*

Your Bible tells you, Reverend sir, that these are *the Precepts of God. God himself* authorizes the buying of slaves; *God himself* authorizes them to be held as "a possession;" *God himself* declares that they shall be "an inheritance," passing from father to son; *God himself* declares that they shall remain in this relation "forever."

Yet you teach that slavery is itself a sin; that the buying of men and women for money is a sin; that holding them as "a possession" is a sin; that their transmission as "an inheritance" from father to son is a sin; and that holding them in bondage "forever" is "the sum of all villanies."

What is the inference? Either that you do not believe the Bible and assume to believe it only as a means to enable you to lead astray ignorant men and "silly women," or you believe that *God Himself [illegible].* Take which horn of the dilemma you please; you cannot escape both.

Let us now review the subject in the light of the New Testament.

If slavery be "the sum of all villanies," Reverend sir, is it not strange that Jesus Christ did not denounce it as a sin, though it existed all around Him? Is it not stranger still, that his Apostles, instead of denouncing it [illegible]? Let us examine the difference between the Gospel which *they* preached and the Gospel which *you* preach.

The Gospel taught by Paul and Peter, enjoined upon every man to remain in the position where [illegible] called him. "Art thou called being a servant? *Care not for it,"* says P. I. Corinthians 7, 7—21. *Your* gospel teaches our servants discontent and rebellion.

The Gospel taught by Paul and Peter enjoins servants to be obedient to their masters, whether kind or cruel. "Servants, be obedient to those who are your masters according to flesh," says Paul, Eph. 6-5.— "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters as worthy of all honor," says Paul. I. Tim. 6-1. "Exhort servants to be obedient to their own masters and to please them in all things," says Paul to Titus, 2-9. "Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward," says Peter. I. Peter, 2-18. *Your* gospel teaches that servants owe no obedience to their masters, whether they be "froward" or "good and gentle."

The Gospel taught by Paul and Peter enjoined upon servants to serve their masters with "good-will," Eph. 6, 7. "Not with eye service," Col. 3, 22. "To please them well in all things, not answering again, not purloining, but showing all good fidelity," Titus 2-9, 10. "To endure grief, suffering wrongfully." I. Peter 2-19.

Your gospel teaches servants that it is not their duty to serve their masters at all, nor to please them in anything; to be mere eye servants and faithful in nothing; to purloin their master's property, and run away when they can, and to cut their master's throats if necessary to gain their own liberty.

What motive or end does the Gospel taught by Paul and Peter hold out to servants as inducements to be obedient and faithful to their masters? That it is "doing the will of God," Eph. 6 6; "That the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed," I Tim., 6-1; "That they may adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour," Titus 2-10; "That it is acceptable to God," I Peter 2 20.

And what motive does the gospel *you* teach hold out to the poor black man for seeking to escape from the position assigned him by God through Noah, and violate all the duties specially enjoined upon him by the Gospel of Christ? You promise him *liberty;* not the liberty of "the Lord's free man," which looks to eternity as in Christ's Gospel, but the grovelling liberty which looks only to time as in your gospel; a liberty which knows no equality, not even with yourself; liberty to exist a degraded being among another race of men who exclude him from all civil, social, and domestic relations; liberty to live and die a miserable outcast on earth, without that cheering hope of eternal liberty and equality in Heaven which Paul and Peter promise to the obedient and faithful servant.

St. Paul was a good painter of character and somewhat prophetic. He seems to have foreseen the anti slavery crusade of this day and described its leaders. After having emphatically directed Timothy to teach servants to honor and serve their masters; I. Timothy, 6 12, he adds, in verses 3, 4, 5, the following picture of anti-slavery teachers, viz: *"If any man teach otherwise,* and consent not to wholesome words, even to the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil murmurings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness."

This passage, be it remembered, follows directly after Paul's injunction to Timothy to teach servants to honor and serve their masters, "that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed;" "these things teach and exhort," says he, and then proceeds to say, *"if any man teach otherwise,"* &c., "he is proud, knowing nothing," &c. Hence it appears that this description of character was designated for just such anti-slavery teachers as yourself and your associates of the present day. And how true the picture! What "envy," what "strife," what "railings," what "evil murmurings," what "perverse disputings" have your teachings or other doctrines produced! Nay, more; what hatred among Christians; what divisions of churches; what sectional antipathies; what excitements and commotions; and, finally, what desolation, bloodshed, and mourning have your unchristian teachings aided in bringing upon our lately powerful, prosperous, and happy land!

And, not content with the aid you have given traitors in involving your country in a devastating civil war, you are now moving earth and hell to prolong it, to render it more bloody and perhaps insure the success of the traitors—certainly to afford them their only chance of success—by converting the war for the Constitution into a war against slavery. You are as hostile to the Constitution as the rebels themselves, and you prefer their success for the preservation of the Government transmitted to us by our fathers, simply because that Government recognizes an institution which God has sanctioned and rights of masters and the duties of servants as prescribed by the apostles of Christ. In short, you are not willing to live under a Government which protects slaveholders, though it does not know them in that character and has no power over the institution.

I wonder that you do not openly rebel against the government of God because "he sendeth his rain on the just and on the unjust." To be consistent you ought to object to living on the same earth and under the same sky with slaveholders, to being warmed by the same sun and breathing the same air. And surely you will pray for a heaven by yourselves; for those who think no slaveholder can be a fit associate for them in a Christian church cannot be happy in a heaven peopled with such slaveholders as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Moses, David, and Solomon, and such advocates of slavery as Paul and Peter. Now, how can you be happy in that Heaven where that God is who expressly authorized his people of old to buy slaves and hold them in bondage forever; or that Christ, an essential part of whose religion is the cheerful obedience of the slave to his master?

Yes, in your "doting about questions and strifes of words," you not only promote revolution and bloodshed in your country, but you are sapping the foundation of your country's religion. When you prove that slavery is in itself a sinful relation, you will prove that the Bible is false, that the God of the Bible is a God of sin, and that Christianity, as taught by the disciple of Christ, is but a cloak for "the sum of all villanies."— Truly has it been said on another occasion, "It is hard to take to such men in arms. If not infidels [illegible], they are on the highway to that bourne."

How many weak [illegible], having first imbibed the doctrine that slavery is in itself a sin, when they come to find that from Genesis to Revelations it is recognized [illegible] not understand an institution [illegible] need to reject the whole Bible as a fable, and the God of the Bible as an imaginary being?

April, 1862. A. K.

P. S.—It should be noted that the Greek word *doulos* and the Hebrew word *ebed*, translated by the single word "*servant*" in the Bible, means bond-servant or *slave*. The Greek word translated "*hired servant*" is *misthotos*, and the Hebrews had a different expression for that relation. Both relations are mentioned in the 6th verse of the 25th chapter of Leviticus. If the relation of master and slave be a sinful one, is it not singular that it is used more than any other throughout the Bible to illustrate the relation between God and good men? The Patriarchs and apostles are called the "servants of God and Christ," a subject to their will, and is devoted to their service as a slave to his masters, and in turn God and Christ are called master. If this relation were sinful among men, would not an innocent one, such for instance, as father and children, have been universally used rather than master and slave?

P. S.—I observe the following communication in your paper of the 13th instant, viz:

"Messrs. Editors: I have both been interested and amused with Mr. Kendall's elaborate effort to prove the excellence of slavery by Scriptural quotations. Mr. Kendall is too good a lawyer not to know that he cannot make one part of any document evidence without accepting the whole. I therefore recommend to his attention the following passage as bearing on a fugitive slave law:

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him."—Deuteronomy xxiii, 15 and 16.

"Philadelphia, June 6.

Audi Alteram Partem."

Upon this I beg leave to submit the following remarks, viz:

1. I have made no "effort to prove the excellence of slavery." My effort has been simply to prove that it is not in itself sinful.

2. In my argument there is nothing about "a fugitive slave law."

3. The Scripture quotation copied by "Audi" of itself proves the existence of slavery at that period; otherwise there would have been no servants to escape from their master.

4. I commend to the writer his own rules, viz: "that he cannot make one part of a document evidence without accepting the whole," as well as the additional rule, that *"every document should be so construed if possible as to make it consistent with itself."* By these rules let us construe this Scripture quotation.

God authorized the Israelites to buy the heathen for slaves. Lev., 25, 44.—Does this text mean that, if a Hebrew buy such a slave to-day, and he takes shelter in another hebrew's house to-morrow, he shall be forever free?

God authorized the Israelites to hold the heathen so purchased as "a possession"— Lev., 25, 45.—Is this text to be so construed as to deprive them of such "possessions" whenever his slave should step into his next door neighbor's and claim protection?

God declared that the heathen so purchased by the Israelites might be held as an "inheritance for their children," and should be *"bondmen forever."*—Lev., 25, 46.—Is this text to be so construed as to deprive the children of their inheritance and release the servant from bondage whenever he should escape from the immediate custody of his master?

God says the Hebrew servant who chooses to undergo a certain ceremony after serving six years shall *serve his master forever*— Ex. 21, 6; Deut. 15, 17—Is this text to be so construed as to relieve this voluntary slave from his obligation whenever he might choose to run away?

God declares that a man's servant "is his money."—Ex. 21, 21.—Is this text to be so construed as to rob the owner of his money whenever the servant should choose to abscond;

In short, should it be construed so as to nullify the institution itself, show that Paul and Peter did not understand what they were about when they inculcated obedience and fidelity of servants to their masters as a Christian duty, and that Paul actually *violated the law of God when he sent Onesimus back to his master.*

All these apparent inconsistencies vanish at once by construing the passage quoted as an *international* instead of *civil* regulation. It was doubtless intended to regulate the conduct of the Israelites towards their heathen neighbors, and not towards each other. Of this it contains intrinsic evidence.

Throughout the Books of Moses the terms *"thou"* and *"thee"* and *"thy"* are in cases innumerable used to designate the whole Hebrew community. In the passage quoted it is provided that the fugitive "shall dwell with *thee*, even among *you*, in one of *thy gates*." Here *thee* and *you* obviously mean substantially the same thing—*"thee"* meaning *the Hebrew nation*, and *"you"* the people composing the nation. *"In one of thy gates,"* obviously means, not a private dwelling, but one of the cities of Israel, that phrase being often used to signify a walled town or city, but sometimes the whole territory of the nation. "The stranger that is within thy gates" means the foreigners that reside anywhere within the Hebrew territory.— With these facts before us, let us apply them to the case in hand, changing the reading of the quotation without changing its meaning, thus:

"Thou [meaning the Hebrew nation] shall not deliver unto his master the servant which hath escaped from his master into thy territories. He shall dwell in your country, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of your cities where it liketh him best; you shall not oppress him."

In short, the Mosaic law treated the slaves of foreigners escaping into the Hebrew territory *just as British law treats American slaves escaping into Canada.* It forbade their restoration to their masters.

As I seek only for truth, I should like to hear "Alteram Partem" of this argument if there be any. By what other construction can the Bible be made consistent with itself? I pause for a reply.

June 16, 1862. A. K.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE UNION.

We sincerely believe that there can be no effectual restoration of the Union, save by the instrumentality of the Democratic party.— Hence we are Democrats. We love our country—our whole country—its soil and all on it, rocks, hill, vales, mountains, waters, and its once entirely free and yet inherently noble men. Because we possess this love, we are Democrats. We wish to see our white laboring classes prosperous and happy, and enjoying that to which they are entitled, a white man's government for white men. For this reason we are Democrats.

We desire to see the negroes in that position to which they have been destined by Nature and Nature's inexorable laws in this, the white man's country, subordinate in all respects to the white man, believing conscientiously that all efforts to interfere with this subordination will disturb the mysterious chain in which is composed of an almost endless variety of links from the Infinite to that which is the most finite.— For that we are Democrats.

We believe that our country has been precipitated from the highest mount of prosperity and universal happiness to the lowest vale of popular suffering and national trouble, merely because half crazy political philosophers and impatient busy bodies and plundering politicians have vainly attempted to take out one link and place it by the side of another.

We know that all the opponents of Democracy have arrayed themselves with those maudlin philosophers and graceless demagogues, and encouraged the insolent and impious attempt to change the "order of things," and for this cause we are Democrats.

But, it may be said, the opponents of Democracy profess also to be in favor of the Union. We know they do, but we also know that it is not an unusual thing for hypocrites to "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."— Albeit they were Union men, still, they cannot restore the Union, however honest they might be in their intentions, because they pull different ways, and have antagonistic modes for arriving at the grand result. This is obvious.— The Unionism of some portions of New England is not that of the Border States, nor of the majority in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Ohio.

The Unionism of the Democratic party is the same every where, for it is founded on the conservative principles contained in the constitution, and governed by the ultimate decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States. On this account we are Democrats.

Every party, except the Democratic and Whig parties, when in State power, has succeeded in setting at nought, (or attempted to do so) the decisions of the Supreme Court, when they have come in conflict with ultra, partizan views. The Democratic party having never done this, therefore we are Democrats.

The Democracy knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but the Constitution and the laws, for they embrace all sections and make and if observed, will continue them one. E Pluribus Unum has not lost its signification, and they are traitors who would practically mistranslate and force even one out of the many instead of rendering to each its due, so that from the many there may be but one people.— *Democratic Leader.*

The No Party Cry—A Transparent Humbug—A Flimsy Cheat.—The very men and the very papers that are clamoring for no party, in this particular crisis of affairs, are the very men and the very papers that are doing all they can to coalesce their incongruous elements, that they may fill the offices with Black Republicans and Abolitionists—or in plain language, they are trying to mix hog fat and dirty water by the alkali of humbug. It would be a pretty thing, indeed, to have but one party, as these sanctimonious Pecksniffs wish it—that is one which would fill the offices with the stay at home warriors, and send Democrats and other conservative men to fight for the Union, which sectionalists are striving to break up.—*Democratic Leader.*

But two Parties.—Morton McMichael says the only two political parties now in Pennsylvania are the *Abolition* and the *Democratic* parties. McMichael for once has spoken truth, and he is undoubted authority with all Republicans.—*Lanc. Intel.*

☞The borough of York, Pa., it is stated, has nearly 700 volunteers in the service out of a voting population of 1,900.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Second Battle of Bull Run.

Headquarters Field of Battle, Groveton, near Gainesville, August 30th, 1862.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-chief, Washington, D. C. We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front but badly used up.

We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field the enemy have lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops have behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battlefield of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see.

We have made *great* captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

John Pope, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Battle of Friday.

The Washington Star of Saturday evening has some particulars of the battle up to 4 P. M. of Friday. We quote as follows:

Throughout Friday the battle was continued by the army corps of Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel, on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from 50,000 to 60,000 strong. That is, against the army corps of Jackson, and, we presume, a portion of the rest of Lee's army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket—from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church; or, in other words, but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

Heintzelman's corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear at about 10 a. m., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak. He found Jackson's command fighting with McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right in the direction of Haymarket, the position they took (by going north from Gainesville) to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

Our own informant, who left Centreville at 4 P. M., a cool and clear-headed man, says that up to that hour the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody battle. Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field of action themselves until 4 P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

Another Battle on Saturday.

On Sunday the "Associated Press" sent out the following dispatch:

Washington, Aug. 31.—The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday morning and attacked General Pope's army before the arrival of Franklin and Sumner.

The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed. The advantage, on the whole, was with the enemy, and Gen. Pope fell back to Centreville with his whole army in good order. He has now been joined at Centreville by General Franklin, and Gen. Sumner was on the march to him last night.

General Pope occupies the strongest possible position at Centreville, has railroad communication with Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest and repeat the success of Friday.

Every effort should be made to hasten the forwarding of the new troops.

Wounded from the Battle Field.

Washington, August 31.—Intense anxiety prevails here at the hotels and on the streets to gather incidents of the battles, but the reports are so indefinate as (up to noon to-day) not to justify their repetition. The following are some of the casualties in the recent actions in Virginia, obtained from unofficial sources: General Schenck, who arrived to-day, was severely wounded in the right wrist in the battle of yesterday; Capt. McClellan, 101st New York, wounded in the groin; Capt. W. C. Allen, of the same regiment, wounded in the ankle by a shell; Captain E. L. Beckwith, wounded in the breast; Lieut. Namer in the hand—all of the same regiment; Lieutenant Hagadon, of First New York, wounded in the shoulder; Lieut. Been, killed; Captain Kemper, wounded in the throat; Lieutenant Scherach in the foot; Captain Francis Kerneck in the head; Captain Vernek in the leg; Lieutenant Anthon G. Troner, in the arm—all of the 54th New York Regiment.

In the 16th Massachusetts regiment the following were killed and wounded: Lieut. H. B. Ranks, killed; Lieut. Darneut, killed; Capt. Thomas O. Hare, wounded in the leg; Capt. Donovan in the heel, and Lieut. White in side; Capt. Waters, 76th New York, wounded in thigh; Colonel Cantwell, of the 82d Ohio, killed; Capt. Surian, of the 100th Pa., Brown and Captain Templeton, of 100th Pennsylvania regiment, both killed; Lieutenant Curt, wounded in stomach and breast; Lieut. Razen, wounded, probably mortal; Lieut. Patton, wounded in head and arm; Lieut. Blair wounded; Capt. Oliver, wounded in leg; Capt. Van Gerden, arm off; Lieutenant Spence, in back; Col. Leasure, wounded badly in the leg; Major Dawson, wounded in the hand, all of the 100th Pennsylvania regiment. Col. Rosa and Capt. Holdy, 46th New York regiment, both wounded; Col. Brown, of the 29th Indiana regiment, reported killed; Col. Hays, of 62d Pennsylvania regiment, wounded; Capt. Jno. Hastings, wounded badly in leg; Capt. R. C. Thompson, wounded in the shoulder; Capt. Robert Kink, wounded in the shoulder; Lieut. Craig, wound in arm; Lieut. Neill, slightly in the breast; Capt. A. C. Craig, acting colonel, in ankle—all of Pennsylvania. Col. Soest, of the 29th N. Y. wounded in the arm; Adjutant Van Seedlitz, supposed mortally wounded; Lieut. Rosenbaugh, in arm; Lieut. Feldmen, in leg—all same regiment. Major Henkle, of 58th New York regiment, in the arm; Lieut. Wenklebaugh, adjutant to Gen. Steinwehr, in leg; acting Adjt. Lieut. Powell, son of Dr. Powell, of Second Excelsior Brigade, wounded; Lieutenant Franklin, wounded in groin; Lieut. Col. Potter, wounded in hand and arm; Capt. Green, struck by a shell; Lieut. Hoxie, wounded; Lieut. Donalds, died from the effects of amputation. Lieuts. Murphy, Lowentrout, Lewis and McAllister, all killed—all of the 58th New York regiment.

Washington, August 31.—Information received here indicates that there has been but little if any fighting to-day. Our army is well concentrated, and the men are in good condition and spirits.

SEVERAL BATTLES IN KENTUCKY.

Cincinnati, August 31.—On Friday afternoon, beyond Richmond, Ky., the rebels drove in our cavalry, when Gen. Manson, with the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Indiana, moved up, and after throwing a few shells the enemy retreated rapidly beyond Rogersville, leaving behind one gun. Gen. Manson bivouacked for the night, and on Saturday morning advanced with two 4-pound guns, and coming up with the enemy, a fight began, attended with heavy loss on both sides.

The enemy attempted to turn our left, when some sharp fighting occurred between the skirmishers. The 69th Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell to the relief of our skirmishers, and behaved like old soldiers, but the rebels finally turned our left flank, and advanced in full force on our column, when Gen. Manson ordered a retreat, and fell back three miles, and reformed his line of battle on a high hill, with his artillery in position on the right and left flanks.

Firing by the artillery was now recommenced and kept up briskly by both sides. After this fighting about two hours the enemy advanced on our right flank, under cover of the woods, and, after a severe fight, again succeeded in turning it. A retreat immediately took place to the original camping ground. Here General Nelson came up, and, after great efforts, succeeded in rallying our men and formed another line of battle.

Our artillery ammunition was now nearly exhausted, and some of our guns were left without a man to work them, all having been killed or wounded. Gen. Nelson was wounded about 3 o'clock P. M. when our men again fell back retreating to Lexington. The enemy's forces numbered from 15,000 to 20,000.

The Federal forces engaged were the 95th Ohio and the 12th, 66th, 69th and 71st Indiana and Mundy's and Metcalf's cavalry. The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides. The number is not yet known. Lt. Col. Topping and Major Kunkle, of the 71st Indiana were killed. Gen. Wright left this morning to take the field and Gen. Wallace leaves to night to join him.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

War Department, Washington, August 30, 1862.

The command of the armies operating in Virginia is as follows:

General Burnside commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to General Pope.

General McClellan commands that portion of the army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to General Pope's command.

General Pope commands the army of Virginia, and all forces temporarily attached to it.

All the forces are under the command of Major General Halleck, general in chief.

E. D. Townsend.
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Colonization Scheme—It seems that the Chiriqui colonization scheme has exploded. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

In consequence of the representations of the Costa Rican minister, as well, it is understood, as because of some other difficulties in the way, it was finally decided at a cabinet meeting on Friday to abandon the whole scheme—at least as far as it in any way involves the settlement of a negro colony in Chiriqui.

Beauregard.—A letter intercepted at New Orleans from a Confederate soldier in Bragg's army, has the following, under date of the 26th July:

Gen. Bragg now commands, as Beauregard has resigned, which was fortunate for the country, as he cannot organize an army. It was a mob when he left; now it is full of fire and spirit, owing to the iron rule of Bragg, who will shoot a man if he steals a farmer's pig.

☞An arrival from New Orleans at New York brings the intelligence of the evacuation of Baton Rouge by the Federal troops. Since the failure to open the Mississippi the holding of the place was not deemed necessary to the carrying out of the plans of the campaign. On the 15th of August, when the Federal gunboat Sumter was attacked at Bayou Sara, several other gunboats came to her assistance, and utterly destroyed the town. Southern dispatches confirm these statements.

☞The Indians, it appears, are fighting among themselves, probably caused by a desire of some tribe to continue at peace with the government. A despatch says that on the 27th ult. a force of the Yankton and Sioux tribes attacked the Pawnee villages on the reservations in Nebraska, and killed twelve or fourteen squaws and children. The whites in the neighborhood had not been molested and were not alarmed.

Political Prisoners.—On Saturday evening a squad of military brought to this city, from Westminster, Carroll county, fifteen political prisoners. They are charged with having been engaged in recruiting a guerilla company for the Confederate service. The following are their names: A. J. Yingling, William Mitter, Sidney Dimmick, Winfield Fringer, Joel Blizzard, Joseph Shaw, Henry Boyle, W. A. Crouse, Charles B. Boyle, F. W. Neal, H. S. Neal, G. Benton Evans, C. C. Raymond, C. Burk and John C. Frizzell. On reaching the city they were taken to the central police station, where they are still detained to await an examination.—*Balt. Sun of Monday.*

REPUBLICAN LOYALTY.

The Republican organ of Luzerne county, the *Record of the Times*, on the 6th of August said:

"Gen. Halleck has been appointed General-in-Chief of all the armies of the Republic, and will have his headquarters in Washington. *We have no more confidence in Gen. Halleck than we have in General McClellan, and that is little enough just now.* But with the change of policy indicated by Pope's orders to his troops, and the half and half orders of the President we have some hope that our Generals will fight at last."

There's loyalty for you, reader! The editor of the *Record of the Times* has no confidence in the Generals that are leading the army, and hence he would discourage the young men of the land from enlisting under their lead! Further comment is unnecessary.

☞There appear to be two tests of loyalty in the North. The Democrats believe in and uphold as their doctrine, "the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is and the negroes where they are." The great body of the Republican leaders and editors, on the other hand, denounce all as disloyal who do not coincide with them in their desire for the liberation of 4,000,000 of negroes in the South. The people—the honest masses—will decide at the coming election which of these standards of loyalty is the correct one.

☞In the recent engagement with the rebel monster Arkansas, a shot, a 128 pounder, struck the Benton in her port quarter, went through the Commodore's cook room, and, penetrating to Captain Phelps' room, lodged on the pillow of his cot.

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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1862.

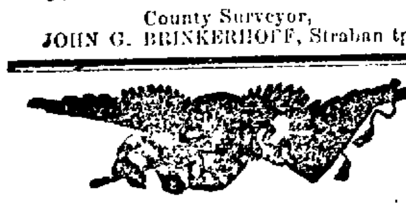
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURG.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Senator,
WILLIAM McSHERRY, Esq., Littlestown.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]
Assembly,
HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., Tyrone tp.
District Attorney,
WM. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Gettysburg.
Commissioner,
JACOB EPPLEMAN, Butler tp.
Director of the Poor.
JACOB M. BOLLINGER, Union tp.
Auditor.
JOSEPH H. SHIREMAN, Hamilton tp.
County Surveyor,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Straban tp.



"THE UNION AS IT WAS;"
"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!"

CELEBRATION!

To the Democrats and other Friends of the Constitution and Union in Adams County:

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held the 29th of July, 1862, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal men of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the different counties, to meet in the several cities and counties of the State at such places as shall be designated by the said Standing Committees respectively, on the 17th of SEPTEMBER next, to celebrate the day as the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

In pursuance of this resolution, we call upon and earnestly request all Democrats and other friends of the Constitution framed by our Fathers and the Union formed under it, to assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court-House, in Gettysburg, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of commemorating the adoption of the Constitution.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
Sept. 1, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of Charles Will, in Gettysburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of SEPTEMBER inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.—EVERY MEMBER IS URGED TO BE PRESENT.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, *Chairman.*

☞The following persons compose the Committee: Jacob Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stahle, Cornelius Daugherty, Henry Dysert, Joseph J. Smith, Isaac E. Wierman, Conrad E. Myers, Daniel Biesecker, Edward McIntire, Henry Wolf, Frederick Wolf, Nathaniel Miller, Simon Harnish, Joseph L. Shorb, Aaron Wisler, Samuel A. Gilliland, Joseph Wolf, George Lady, Jesse D. Newman, Joseph Lilly, Wm. S. Hildebrand, John M. Pittenturf, W. Ross White.

Sept. 8, 1862.

☞Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation recommending the immediate formation throughout the State of volunteer companies and regiments for the practice of military tactics, and further recommending that places of business be closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to give persons employed an opportunity of drilling. The enemy are threatening the national capital, and they may make demonstrations upon this State. It is time to prepare for the worst that may happen. Let there be no dismay, no panic, among us. Let us meet the crisis calmly, but boldly—with courage and common sense.

SEPT. 17TH!

The 17th of September is the Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Around that day cluster many sacred memories, and it should now, in this hour of peril, be celebrated with all the ardor which a people appreciating their free institutions are capable of. The present is a time especially fitting for such demonstration—for such pledge of devotion to the charter of our liberties. On Wednesday week the old Keystone will echo and re-echo with enthusiastic shouts for the "the Union *and* the Constitution."

The Celebration here will be held at the Court House. We have the pleasure of stating that WM. McSHERRY, Esq., of Littlestown, has consented to deliver an Address on the occasion. That it will be able and patriotic the high character of Mr. McSherry amply guarantees. It is confidently hoped, notwithstanding the busy season, that there will be a large attendance of the people of the county, and that this demonstration for "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," will be an imposing one.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

The President has placed Gen. McClellan in command of the entire army in Virginia. This good move has had a most inspiring effect upon the army and the people. In referring to the rebuke it conveys to radicalism, the New York *Herald* says:

Now that the President has placed McClellan in command again, let him not only see that the radical conspirators under Wilson, Sumner and Company do not break up his plans and spoil the labor of months, but let him have full power to promote his men for bravery and gallantry on the battle field.

CONFEREE MEETINGS.

The Democratic Senatorial Conferees of this District, (Franklin, Fulton and Adams,) will meet at Chambersburg on Wednesday next.

The Congressional Conferees of this District, (Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset and Adams,) will meet at the house of Jacob McDonald, five miles west of McConnelsburg, on Thursday next.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

The *York Gazette* says that throughout our broad Commonwealth, the Democratic party is closing up its ranks and preparing for the approaching elections. The nominations of the party made at Harrisburg, and the patriotic platform there adopted, give universal satisfaction to the party, and rally to their support thousands of the Conservative voters of other parties. In the different counties full Democratic tickets have been nominated and the party organized. Everywhere the work of preparation and organization is going on, and everywhere the determination of the people is manifest, to rally around the old banner of the patriotic party which has always been the party of the country, and restore it to power. While thousands of their brethren are in the tented field struggling for the Union and the supremacy of the law, against armed rebellion, the Democracy at home are not unmindful of their duty to their country.—They will sustain and cheer them in their good work. While they battle with armed traitors, we will see to it that secret enemies of the constitution are rebuked and repressed, and that our constitutional liberties shall remain, after the Union is forever established and peace restored. Whilst we are permitted as citizens to mould and control the public sentiment of the country we will do the good work of restoring the Democracy to power as the surest way of saving the Union and the sacred rights it confers. Let the good work go on. The conservative masses are in good hopes.—Already are our political opponents alarmed—a little more work and determination and the old Keystone State will be gloriously redeemed.

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

More than one year ago, Congress by a nearly unanimous vote passed the following resolution, which expresses fully the voice of the nation, and is the true standard of loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in arms against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country: *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

☞Charles Ingersoll, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was arrested for words used in a speech at the great Democratic Meeting in Independence Square, has been honorably released by the War Department. This is bad news for the bigots and cowards who find their chief delight in denouncing as traitors all who will not believe that Abolitionism is right and the negro the equal of the white man.

An Abolitionist Arrested.—The first arrest of an Abolitionist for uttering disloyal and treasonable sentiments, was made in New York a few days ago, by Provost Marshal Kennedy, of that city. The accused was D. Plumb, a notorious radical of the Phillips and Greeley tribe. He was proved to have said: "Mr. Lincoln ought to be hung; that he would advise all his friends, if they were liable to draft, to leave the country and go to Canada. In case he was drafted he would resist until he was a dead man, and that he would not fight for the North until the war was conducted upon principles which accorded with his views, which views were that the negroes should be armed and drilled to fight." After a few days' detention, Plumb was discharged.

☞Republican leaders and editors, to gratify party hates and accomplish party purposes, denounce the Democratic party as traitorous. Can good result to the country from this insulting and outrageous course? Surely not. The patience of the conservative masses must not be too severely taxed.

☞Thaddeus Stevens has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republican or so-called "Union" Convention of Lancaster county. What do *conservative* Republicans say to that? Can they swallow this large dose of Abolitionism? We do not believe they can.

☞In a late number of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*—a journal which has uniformly acted with the opposition, and which is regarded as one of the ablest and most fearless papers in the country—we find a communication from Boston, written by the usual correspondent, which contains the following tribute to the Democratic party:

"There is a latent feeling in this country, that the Democratic party is the only one which possesses the requisite ability and pluck to conduct things in stormy times.—The mercantile and financial men always have participated in this feeling to a great extent. The shambling way in which the war has been managed by the Republicans tends to confirm this notion."

☞The best answer to the miserable attacks of the Abolitionists on General McClellan, is found in the fact that not an officer or private in the division can be met who does not regard him with the highest admiration, and declare his willingness to follow wherever he may choose to lead.—If his own men, who are the most directly interested, are satisfied with him, we do not see why those who never intend to imperil their lives should complain.

☞In Tioga county, where the Republicans have an immense majority, they have rejected a proposition to join with the Democrats in supporting a Union ticket. What a *consistent* party the opposition are!—remarks the Erie Observer.

☞The Republican leaders and editors cannot conceal their Abolitionism, because to denounce the policy of abolition is to become in their eyes a "secessionist" and a "traitor."

☞On Thursday week seventeen persons were arrested at Westminister and taken to Baltimore, under charges of disloyalty.—Gen. Wool gave them a hearing on Monday, and discharged them from custody. Before leaving his office, he read an order that hereafter no arrests will be made unless the charge be made in writing, and the time and place of offence be specified.

☞Several communications on hand go over to next week for want of time and space.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DRAFT.—The Enrolling Assessors have concluded their work. The different districts of the county return the following numbers of enrolled men. A portion of these are now in the service, and some others will be exempted:

Butler,	226	Hamiltonban,	277
Berwick bor.,	79	Liberty,	129
Berwick tp.,	96	Latimore,	193
Conowago,	166	Menallen,	280
Cumberland,	200	Mountpleasant,	298
Franklin,	367	Mountjoy,	194
Freedom,	174	Oxford,	254
Gettysburg,	414	Reading,	230
Germany,	331	Straban,	264
Huntington,	336	Tyrone,	164
Hamilton,	186	Union,	201
Total,			5,059

The number in Pennsylvania regiments is 635. A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Friday, gives the aggregate quota of troops to be raised by each county.—Adams is set down at 1,645, from which deduct the 635 already in Pennsylvania regiments, and it leaves a balance of 1,010 to be drafted.—There are 80 from this county in regiments of other States, but the county, it seems, gets no credit for them. All in Hunter's cavalry are thrown out, we are told.

The draft will commence the 15th inst. Let it be made openly, so that no suspicion of unfairness can attach to it, and it will be cheerfully borne.

TELEGRAPH TO GETTYSBURG.—On Tuesday last a stock subscription was started for the erection of a Telegraph line from this place to Hanover. Up to Friday evening about $1000 had been subscribed—enough to justify the commencement of the work—when a meeting was held, in the Arbitration Room in the Court-house, for the purpose of organization. R. G. Harper was called to the Chair, and J. T. McIlhenny and H. J. Stahle Secretaries. The "Gettysburg Telegraph Company" was adopted as the title of the Association—and the shares fixed at $10, with a vote for each. A President and five Directors were then elected, to manage the affairs of the Company for the coming year:

President, George Arnold.
Directors, J. B. Danner, E. G. Fahnestock, David Wills, R. G. McCreary and Joseph Wible.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wills, McConaughy, McCreary, E. G. Fahnestock and Stahle.

A resolution was adopted to increase the subscription.

The Board on Saturday morning elected E. G. Fahnestock Secretary and J. B. Danner Treasurer.

It is expected that the line will be up in about three weeks.

HORNER'S CAVALRY.—A reconnoitering cavalry party of about one hundred and fifty men—Hunter's, Cole's and Means's companies—encountered on Tuesday a regiment of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Leesburg, Va. Finding themselves surrounded by the rebels, they cut their way through—but not without loss. Twenty-seven men of Capt. Cole's company were captured—seven of them wounded, four seriously. Probably fifteen were captured from the other two companies. All were soon after paroled. It is said that Captain Hunter is retained a prisoner, with one of his Lieutenants. It is also reported that two of his men were killed, one by a bullet and the other by the falling of his horse. Another report has it that a soldier by the name of Seiss was killed, and Samuel McNair wounded in the lungs, seriously.

Capt. Cole, of Frederick, was not killed, nor is he a prisoner.

The reports flying around us are not always to be credited.

☞Lieut. Jacob Cress has been appointed Adjutant of the 138th Regiment, P. V., (Sumwalt's.)

Capt. D. M. Armor, of Pittsburg, (formerly of Pennsylvania College,) and Captain of Company A, 101st Regiment, has been commissioned by the Governor as Major of the Regiment—for gallant conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks.

WELL DONE!—Five of the six sons of Mrs. Shorb, (widow of Lazarus,) in this place, are now in the armies of the Union,—all Democrats—all for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was"—not one Abolition. The county cannot furnish another more noble example of devotion to the flag than this, and yet because the mother shares the Democratic sentiments of her brave boys there are those mean enough to denounce her as a "secessionist."

AMONG THE WOUNDED.—The gallant Penna. Reserves were engaged in the recent battles. R. D. Gardner, Amos Gardner, ——— Hildebrand and J. S. Pierce, of company K, (late Capt. Bailey's) are reported among the wounded and have been removed to hospitals in Washington.

☞At the Review in this place, on the 1st inst., the Adams Dragoons and Rock Creek Rangers were consolidated, and now form one distinct Company of Cavalry.

MAJOR GENERAL STEVENS.

Major General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who was killed in the battle near Chantilly, Va., on Monday last, was Chairman of the Breckinridge National Central Committee in 1860. So at least one of this much abused class of Democrats was faithful to his country, sealing his devotion with his life. There are many more of the same kind left—in truth the army is full of them—but because they fight only for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, and not for the emancipation of the negro, the lying Abolition crew denounce them all as traitors or sympathizers with rebellion.—*Patriot & Union.*

APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. Joseph Holt has been appointed by the President Judge Advocate General of the army, with the rank of Colonel. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

☞The Antrim farm near Taneytown, owned by the late James Piper, has been sold to J. H. Maddox, of St. Mary's county, for $40,000.

☞The Washington Star of Thursday says:—Last night Major Kemper, of the 10th New York Cavalry, made a reconnoissance in the immediate vicinity of Centerville, capturing four rebel soldiers. One of them stated that there are now only about twenty thousand rebel troops in our front, under General Longstreet, the balance having gone off with Jackson in some direction unknown to him. We give his story to the public only for what it may be worth.

☞"The proof of the pudding is the eating of it." Why don't the Republican leaders who think there are no good Union men but themselves, jump into the military harness and act out their doctrines.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Of Course it is!—The Newburyport *Herald* thinks Wendell Phillips' loyalty is much more questionable than that of many political prisoners now at Fort Warren. Of course it is, and the only place they "don't see it" is Washington.—*Reading Gazette.*

LETTER FROM CAMP.

BEVERLY, Randolph co., Va.,
Aug. 26, 1862.

Dear Compiler:—Since I wrote you last the 87th has been hard at work and has been continually on the march after Guerrillas. I should have written you before, but we were cut off from postal facilities, so that I could get no letter to reach you from any point where we halted long enough to write you. As it is you must be content with the few items I send you, taken from my memorandum book and styled "Notes on a Drum-head."

Aug. 22, '62.—Com's. A, F, C and D, left New Creek at 8 o'clock, A. M., to join the four companies already at Rowlesburg, to march against the rebels, said to be in force in Tucker co. Arrived at our destination at 3, P. M. After resting an hour, started on our march, accompanied by Capt. Hall's Company as scouts, and a section of Capt. Rouke's battery, the whole under command of Brig. Gen. Kelly. Marched 8 miles to a church, where we rested for the night. The men disposed themselves as best they could, most of them being compelled to sleep in the open air, as we have no tents or knapsacks along with us. It rained very hard during the night, but it did not disturb the slumbers of the men, as many of them did not know it rained until the morning. We have been following the Cheat River all day. It is a glorious stream, and during a halt to-day I crept softly to the banks of the stream and saw several speckled trout playing in the shade. While musing here, visions of fine brown fried cat-fish on the Monocacy, of sweet chubs and eels on the Conowago, of pans full of trout on the Alleghenies, came before my mind, but like other visions, thy was soon to be dispelled, as the stern voice of the Colonel rang out on the air, "Forward march." I felt like growling some, but soon remembered I was a soldier, whose first duty was to obey.

Aug. 23, '62.—Left camp at 7 A. M., to march to St. George's Court House, distance 15 miles. The men are all well rested, and in good spirits. Rebels reported in force at that point, using the Court House as barracks for the troops, supposed to be 1500 strong, under Col. Imboten, formerly Congressman from Virginia: Capt. Hall's Company was camped on the black forks of Cheat River, nine miles south of this point, but were compelled to skedaddle a few nights ago and march to Rowlesburg, to save themselves. A daughter of Capt. Snyder rode 23 miles to notify Capt. Hall that she overheard Col. Imboten make a speech to his men, in which he said his plans were laid to capture the whole party and then march on Beverly and capture that also.—Capt. Snyder is now with our column and I am indebted to him for much reliable information in regard to this part of Virginia, as also to Capt. Hall, of the 6th Virginia, who is every inch a gentleman. Forded Cheat River ½ mile from St. George. It was a beautiful sight to see the whole river full of soldiers, and the banks lined with others, ready to fall in when their time came. Rested at St. George until 4 P. M. Rebels all gone—boys look blue—no chance for a fight, and pretty sure to leave as soon as we get up to them. March to Moore's Fording, 8 miles distant, when we halt for the night—have forded Cheat River 4 times to-day.

Aug. 24, '62.—Company A one year in service to-day. Leave our camp and march to Black forks of Cheat River: rest here until 12 M. when we leave for Beverly. After shelling the woods all around to deceive the Rebels as to which way we are going, pass Carrick's Ford at 3 P. M. At this point Gen. Garnett was killed in a fight between his forces and Gen. McClellan.—Arrive at New Interest at 8 P. M., where we rest for the night. This has been a hard day's march. The men throw themselves on the ground and soon are all sound asleep. To-day we crossed the Allegheny at Sand Ridge, where McClellan had a skirmish with the Rebels. We have crossed Cheat River five times to-day and only left it when we arrived at Statter's Fording, when we struck off to the right. The shadows are creeping up the mountains and admonish me I must to other work.

Aug. 25, '62.—The night has passed quietly and the men are much refreshed by a good night's rest. Our bed was softer than usual, from the fact that we took possession of a hay stack, spread it on the ground, and then lay our blankets on top, which made a bed a king might crave to sleep on, providing he could sleep as well as an honest American soldier. We are following to-day along the range of Cheat Mountains on the one side, and Leading creek on the other. The day is very hot and frequent halts are made, in order to get water for the men and to allow them to rest themselves. It is altogether the hardest day's work we have done since we are in service.

We arrived at Beverly about 2 P. M., and were received in handsome style by the 86th Ohio boys, who arrived the day previous on the same errand we came.—We are encamped on the banks of Valley River, which meanders through one of the most fertile valleys I ever saw. God has done much for Virginia, and if the indolent population who live here were as industrious as some of your Adams county farmers it would be the garden spot of the world, and the greatest State in the Union.

During our long and arduous march I had frequent occasion to test the good qualities of officers and men composing the company from your place, and here take occasion to thank them all for the generous kindness shown me at several points on the road, where it was worth something to have a friend.

Col. Hay has won for himself the warmest friendship of every man in his Regiment, his whole and constant care being the welfare of the boys under his command, and who always do their whole duty cheerfully, because they know he cares for them. Col. Hay is now in command of the post, and I know will do his duty faithfully, as I am fully aware he did at New Creek, where I had a fair opportunity of knowing how the work was done.

Maj. Buehler is in command of the Regiment, and during our march to this point exhibited those soldierly qualities so necessary when you desire to make a long march through a new country infested with guerrillas.

Gen. Kelly had a review last evening of all the troops at this place, and as usual the old 87th bore off the palm. I tell you there is no Regiment in the service can take it down in any way. Few veteran soldiers would stand the amount of fatigue and exposure the 87th has gone through in the last few days, and I know none of the boys will ever forget them.

Three days' march after guerillas.

Zoo-Zoo.

COLONEL FLETCHER WEBSTER.

Fletcher Webster, mortally wounded in the battle of Friday last, now dead, was the oldest son of Daniel Webster. His younger son was in the army of Mexico, and died in service there. His daughter, Mrs. Appleton, died some years ago—so that now there is none left of the blood of "Webster."

Colonel Webster was at one time Assistant Secretary of State during General Harrison's administration, serving in the State Department under his illustrious father. He was also appointed Secretary to Caleb Cushing when the latter was Minister to China.—Subsequently, *in gratitude for his father's services to his country, he was appointed by the Democrats Surveyor of the Port of Boston, from which post, if we recollect aright, he was removed by the present Administration.* He then volunteered to raise a regiment, and he has offered up his life to preserve that great country whose Constitution and laws his father for years so gallantly maintained in the Senate.—*Baltimore American.*

True.—"The first ballot cast in favor of the abolition of slavery was the initiatory skirmish of the present war."—*Newark Journal.*

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the Name and by the Authority OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence:

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended, that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock, P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of their country, has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

A VISIT TO THE BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.

Return of Some of the Nurses—Capture of about Sixty of Them—The Condition of the Wounded.

[From the Washington Republican, of Thursday.]

Messrs. Winter, Stoddard and Boyd, of the Treasury Department, and Messrs. Thompson and Hutchinson, of the Interior Department, arrived in this city last night, direct from the Bull Run battle-field. They are the remnant of a large party of volunteer nurses who went down from this city on Saturday last. They pushed on from the railroad track to the battle field, and about thirty of the party succeeded in going on to the battle-field with ambulances under a flag of truce, on Monday morning, where they found enough to do in saving the lives of our wounded soldiers. From the time they arrived to the time they left the field, they worked and toiled industriously, day and night, in their noble work of humanity.

The field, over an extent of about five miles in length by three in width, was found completely strewn with our dead and wounded in all forms and conditions. One space of many acres in extent was found very thickly strewn—some lying in masses and others scattered about. The dead were usually stripped of all their military trappings, and in most instances of coats, pants and shoes, many being found without any clothing except shirts and stockings. One wounded man said he saw his companion stripped while he was kicking in his dying struggles.

About twenty surgeons were with the party, and they commenced the work of gathering the sufferers together in an orchard, where the operation of amputation was performed when necessary.

The great want was food for the sufferers in their agonies, and the attendants in their arduous labors. Some of the wounded had not tasted food for four days, and they were completely exhausted, and some died of hunger in addition to wounds and loss of blood. It is represented as being horrible to witness the agonies of these men and to be unable to give them food. About four hundred men were saved by these noble laborers, and sent to the railroad station, thence to Alexandria.

Our informant says that some eight or ten of our citizens are still on the field, which the others were compelled to leave on account of hunger, without means of food.

There are now many dying and dead on the field still uncared for. Many of the latter might be saved by proper care, if relief is promptly sent. The dead ought to be buried. When our party arrived the rebels were just contemplating the burial of their own dead.

Our prisoners seen by this party represent that they are well treated by the enemy, except in the matter of food, which the rebels do not have in their possession to bestow. The enemy is estimated at two hundred thousand men, and their purpose is said to be to make their way over into Maryland.

CINCINNATI THREATENED.

In Cincinnati on Wednesday the excitement was intense, caused by the reception of a dispach stating that the Confederates had seized a railroad train at Independence, Kentucky, only twelve miles below the city. But the latest advices say that a locomotive passed over the railroad on Thursday to within twelve miles of Lexington, indicating that the Confederates had abandoned the towns on the railroad recently occupied by them. Lexington was occupied by the Confederates, six thousand strong, on Tuesday. At Cincinnati, on Tuesday, the citizens were enrolling themselves, and large numbers had passed over the river to work on the fortifications on the Kentucky side. The Confederate force threatening the city is estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. At Louisville the excitement was abating in view of the great preparations making for the defense of the city, but the brokers were removing their cotton and the citizens their valuables, fearing that the Confederates would attack the city. The Kentucky Legislature is in session in Louisville. A resolution has been offered instructing the proper committee to inquire into the propriety of calling out fifty thousand men, to serve for a short time, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate armies from the State.

At Cincinnati, on Thursday, the preparations for the defence of the city contined to be made with unabated vigor. All business was suspended excepting those callings which furnish food for the people. The Confederate forces on Wednesday were stationed at Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown, a position good for an advance on either Cincinnati or Louisville. A report reached Louisville on Thursday afternoon, creating great excitement. It was stated that the Federal force under General Gilbert had been attacked by the Confederates at Shelbysville, thirty miles east of the city, the result not known.

☞As previously arranged in the nomination of McPherson, Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton, has been made the Republican nominee for Senator in this district. Will the people endorse at the polls these high-handed bargains of greedy "no-party" office-hunters? Will they longer be humbugged by demagogues whose sole occupation is, manœuvering for spoils? The time for the people to think and act for themselves has arrived.

"NO PARTY" ORGANIZATION.—Republicans beseech Democrats to unite with them in a "no party" organization. The sole object of the leaders of the movement is to carry out to the last letter the principles of the Chicago platform and they wish to "swallow up" all opposition. Their legislation is proof of this.

☞Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, who has been all his life opposed to the Democratic party, some time ago said:

"The permanent triumph of the Democratic party in 1864 is the best result I see to be possible for the country."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington city is guarded by a very large force, and every confidence is felt in its safety. Gen. McClellan is in command. New troops are arriving in large numbers every day.

On Friday evening there was much speculation as to the movements of the Confederates on the Upper Potomac, and it was understood in well-informed circles that they had effected a crossing in some force near the Point of Rocks.

EXCITING NEWS FROM FREDERICK!

There was no little excitement here on Saturday morning last. Several persons arrived from Frederick, Md., stating that 30,000 rebels had crossed the Potomac at Noland's Ferry, and were on the march for Frederick. The more valuable part of the commissary stores at that point had been sent off, and what could not be removed, burnt. There was great excitement in that city, and many were leaving.

☞At 5 o'clock about 300 sick soldiers arrived here from Frederick, and were well cared for by our citizens until Sunday morning, when they were sent to York in a special train.

The mail matter in the Frederick Post Office was brought here, and quite a number of citizens of that place have arrived.

LATEST!

There was probably more bustle in this town yesterday than on any previous Sabbath during its existence. Refugees from Frederick city and county arrived by fives and tens, aggregating several hundred.—Rumor with her hundred tongues, was also busy, but few of the statements seemed to have a reliable basis.

It is certain, however, that the Confederates occupied Frederick on Saturday, and threw out their pickets on this side as far as Worman's, about two miles from the city. It is thought Jackson is in command, whose army is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000.

It is reported that Gen. Sumner, with 100,000 Federal troops, was to reach the mouth of the Monocacy yesterday morning. If this was accomplished, a battle may come off to-day.

A rumor also reached here that 300 Confederate cavalry had taken Hagerstown, and that Bragg's army was in close proximity. A gentleman, arrived this morning, pronounces it a hoax.

We do not print a flash newspaper, to "sell," and therefore have this remark to make: Keep cool. Apply the test of common sense to the various rumors afloat, and the result will be the repression of all unnecessary alarm.

It may be that the movement upon Frederick is a mere raid, and that the enemy will retire as speedily as they advanced. A few days will determine. In the meantime the organizations for home defence should go forward. If not needed, all the better and no harm done.

☞A meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon and steps taken preliminary to the formation of three Companies, in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Curtin. Business places were closed at 4 o'clock.

"MUCH OF A MUCHNESS."

This quotation is not very classic, we admit, but we are not fastidious about the use of terms when they suit us, and express clearly our ideas. It is sometimes objected that we confound the Republican with the Abolition party, when the truth is there are *some* Republicans who are *not* Abolitionists. Well, granting this, there is still so "much of a muchness" that we find it impossible to separate them, even were we inclined to do so; for what difference does it make if there are some, or many, or a majority of the Republican party who are *not* Abolitionists, so long as its policy is controlled by Abolitionized Republican leaders, and the mass fall into the trap set for them, rally under the black banner, and give their influence and votes for representatives of Abolition ideas and principles? The Bedford *Gazette* well remarks, conceding the fact that some Republicans are free from taint of Abolitionism, "it does not follow that the organization of that party, when controlled and managed by such Abolitionists as Benjamin F. Wade and Thaddeus Stevens, is not to be regarded and resisted as the *agent* and *instrument* of Abolitionism." Hon. Edward McPherson is instanced as one prominent Republican who is said *not* to be an Abolitionist, and the authority for this is Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon. To this the *Gazette* replies:

"Mr. Scott, your logic would storm a redoubt of doubts! We give it up! McPherson is no Abolitionist, though his vote stands on record *for the abolition of slavery* in the District of Columbia! McPherson is no Abolitionist, though his vote is recorded in favor of the confiscation bill, and against Mr. Holman's proposition to re-affirm the Crittenden resolution which declared the *only* object of the war to be 'to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union!' McPherson is no Abolitionist, though as is well known and as has been said of him by his colleagues (of his own party) in Congress, he is controlled and led by Thaddeus Stevens!"

It will not do for the Republicans to shirk the responsibility of their position: they have voluntarily chosen it, and they must bear the consequences. It may be detrimental to their success to be called Abolitionists, that name not being very popular now; but as they have never hesitated to act as cat's paws to Sumner, Greeley, Wade, Stevens & Co., they must remain in that inevitable predicament until they relieve themselves by a public recantation of past sins and follies, and openly abjure the alliance. Until then, there is too "much of a a muchness" to make possible any distinction between the woolly heads of Garrison and the snuff-colored tribe of Stevens.—*Patriot & Union.*

Dictating to the President his Duty.—Horace Greeley addresses a long editorial letter to President Lincoln, in the style of a pedagogue dictating to a pupil, telling him what "twenty millions of people" require of him to do. Mr. Greeley "demands" that the President shall execute the laws, referring more particularly to the confiscation law. That he shall "publicly and decisively" instruct his subordinates to that effect. He says the President has been "strangely and disasterously amiss" in the discharge of his official and imperative duty in regard to the emancipation provisions of that act; that he is too much influenced by the Border States, and complains that Fremont's and Hunter's orders were rescinded while Halleck's is not, "though every traitor in America received with approbation the latter." Throughout the whole two columns there is the same arrogant assumption of the right to dictate the Presidential policy, and accusations of disregard of duty, till one wonders whether Greeley is not the President and Mr. Lincoln his hired subordinate, receiving a severe lecture for not better performing his duty. The impudence of the epistle, in assuming to speak in this style for twenty millions of people, is sublime.—*Ledger.*

☞The draft in Minnesota has, in consequence of the Indian troubles, been extended to the 3d of October.

For the Compiler.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have never written an article for the newspapers before this time, and you will perhaps ask yourselves the question, why is it that the writer appeals to us through the columns of a Democratic journal, and indeed under other circumstances it might be construed into gross inconsistency; but such are my feelings in regard to our present national calamities, and such my earnest desire to co-operate with all conservative men for the restoration of Union and prosperity, that I seek the only remaining channel through which to speak to my old political friends, and if possible thereby to impress them to lay aside all prejudice, and contemplate with sincerity our situation and nation, hoping that each and every man into whose hands my articles may fall, will read, and meditate upon the opinions therein assumed, with the same earnestness with which they are penned.

And, my friends, permit me with all sincerity, to say, that I am actuated solely for the welfare of our common country, from which you and I have received for so many years the great blessings of civil and religious liberty. Your interest is my interest, your welfare my welfare, and in the event of final success, what a glorious thing it would be, my friends, to know that you and I, by laying aside our prejudices, had assisted in settleing the troubled waters.

You desire, and I desire, the restoration of Union and prosperity, but the question arises, how is this to be accomplished?—Will this happy result come of itself, whilst you and I remain careless observers, and continue to nurture in our bosoms old prejudices? We cannot deny that civil war is upon us, and I am very sure that no one will admit that the calamity came upon us without some great cause, let it be what it may. A worm has been gnawing at the root of liberty for many years, and the good and great men of the country have directed our attention to but one thing as likely to overthrow the Government, and warned us of the probable event. Now, my friends, we have but one course to pursue as true Americans. I appeal to you to at once search after the causes of our troubles, and hunt up the impediments in the way of an early peace, and I hope that you will readily see them, and by the nearest road, go and crush the serpent's head. Abolitionism and Secessionism are twin sisters, and the only two questions which claim our attention; and they are so completely interwoven amongst the draw-backs to American liberty, that nothing but the waging of a simultaneous war for the destruction of both will ever restore peace, power, and prosperity in this country.

Here are before our eyes two monsters to deal with—Secessionism and Abolitionism—operating conjointly, (and pushed forward by monomaniacs on both sides with a stubborn tenacity that knows no bounds) for the overthrow of these States; the former with arms in hand, openly proclaiming their purpose, and the latter lying coiled around the portals of the nation, inflicting poisonous wounds upon its body. The Government will be able to suppress the one, if the people take hold of the other. Secessionism must fall before our powerful armies, and Abolitionism is an easy prey to the united voice of an impartial people.

To be continued. A REPUBLICAN.

For the Compiler.

IS MR. BUSBEY AN ABOLITIONIST?

MR. STAHLE: Dear Sir:—It is the general opinion in our section of the county, that Mr. Busbey is an Abolitionist. It is reported that on several occasions he has expressed himself in favor of Emancipation. In fact, when we consider the active part he took with Republicans in the Legislature last winter, we are inclined to think there is some truth in those charges, for certain it is that his votes there were placed upon the records of the House against the party to which he professed to belong. We do not wish to do Mr. Busbey any injustice, neither can he consider it as such when we ask him whether he did not vote to give the notorious Wendell Phillips the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to preach an Abolition harangue—or did he dodge the vote? We would also ask Mr. Busbey whether he has, at any time, in his own store, made expressions in the presence of responsible witnesses against what he believed to be the "sin of slavery," and that it ought to be abolished? Also whether he did not say at one time, on his road to Gettysburg, in company with another gentleman, that slavery was wrong and ought to be abolished?

Will Mr. Busbey answer these questions, in the columns of the next number of the *Adams Sentinel*, and much oblige his friend,

INQUIRER.

For the Compiler.

JOHN BUSBEY, Esq.,
To HENRY J. MYERS. Dr.
To services in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the years 1861–2, $700

Mr. Myers has placed the account into the hands of his friends, and it is hoped that Mr. Busbey's usual generosity will be manifested on this occasion, in order to prevent the disagreeable necessity of again applying to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The people of Adams county had voted the above sum to Mr. Myers by a majority of her legal votes, and intended him to appropriate it to his own use for services in the House; but Mr. Myers not receiving it at our hands, we think it no more than justice to ask that it be refunded to its rightful owner.

JUSTICE.

For the Compiler.

MR. EDITOR:—Keep it constantly before the people, that the "No-party party" are a self sacrificing, Union-loving party-hating people, when soliciting votes for *Republican* candidates—but when distributing offices they can't find one man in all Adams county, outside the Republican ranks, sufficiently trustworthy to enroll the militia.

Keep it before the people, that this "No-party party" are a Union-loving, patriotic set of fellows, when danger is afar off, but when called on recently to give in their names and ages, preparatory to being drafted to "face the music," some suddenly have become "lame, and halt, and blind." One has the the rheumatics, another the sciatics, another the piles, another is ruptured, and many are either under 18, or over 45. "I pray thee, have me excused."

ARGUS.

POLITICS AND THE DRAFT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in his communication of Tuesday week, says: There have been numerous applications at the War Department to-day for an extension of the time fixed for mustering in volunteers. In some cases where regiments are nearly full, and there are strong assurances of being able to fill them with volunteers in a few days, extensions have been granted generally until Sept. 1, and in a few instances for a few days later. The question of extending the time for volunteering is becoming one of vast political importance, in reference to the effect upon the approaching Congressional elections. It is alleged that in many States the efforts of the radicals to pervert the war for the Union into one for abolition have induced nearly all the Democrats to hold back from volunteering under the recent call, and fears are entertained that the delay of the draft, under the existing circumstances, will imperil the elections of Republicans in many closely contested districts. This is said to be the case to an alarming extent in Pennsylvania, and in a good many Western districts. For this reason the immediate resort to the drafting process is strongly insisted upon.

☞Although the Secessionists and the Abolitionists seem to pull in different directions, their tails, like those of Sampson's foxes, are joined with fire brands to wrap the country in flames.—*Louisville Journal.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Special Notices.

Cleanse the Blood.—With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. ☞ "Ayer's Sarsaparilla," and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral" is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues.—The world knows them.

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills" for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

☞Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [Aug 4, '62. 2m

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	4 75 to 5 25
Rye Flour	2 75
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Red Wheat	95 to 1 12
Corn	50
Rye	60
Oats	35
Buckwheat	42
Clover Seed	4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 25
Plaster of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 50 to 5 62
Wheat	1 15 to 1 66
Rye	60 to 78
Corn	64 to 70
Oats	33 to 66
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund.	5 25 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund	4 75 to 5 25
Hay	15 00 to 17 50
Whiskey	32 to 33
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	65
Corn	50
Oats	40
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Arendtsville, by the Rev J. K. Miller, Mr. ISAAC G. CHER, of Franklin town ship, to Miss SARAH ANN, only daughter of Jacob Hartman, of Mummasburg.

On the same day, by the same, at the residence of Mr. John Mickley, in Hamiltonban township, Mr. HENRY DEARDORFF, of Franklin, township, to Miss CLARA ELIZABETH WEIKERT, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 4th inst., by the same, at the Luth. Parsonage, at Arendtsville, Mr. DANIEL SETTLE to Miss ANN ELIZA WALTER, both of Franklin township.

On the 9th ult., in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Sheeleigh, Mr. WILLIAM A. BENNIGH, of Capt. J. F. M Creary's Company, P. V., to Miss MARY E. HOLLABAUGH, of Carlisle.

On the 31st ult., in Harrisburg, by the Rev. Charles A. Hay, Mr. ISAIAH E. JACOBS to Miss JANE E. BUNNETT, both of Adams co.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. RUFUS WILT to Miss MARGARET CATHARINE McILVAIN, both of Littlestown.

On the 21st ult., at the Ev. Luth. Parsonage, Littlestown, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. EZRA D. MOTTER to Miss SARAH ANN BOOSE, both of Carroll county, Md.

On the 28th ult., at the same place, by the same, Dr. JOHN L. BEHR, of Hanney, Carroll county, Md., to Miss JANE ARTHUR, of the same county.

☞ Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.☜

DIED.

On Thursday, the 28th of August, in the Hospital at Camp Jessie, Va., Mr. WM. GWINN LITTLE, of Gettysburg, a private in Captain Pfeiffer's company. This is the second son lost by Mr. Esaias Z. Little, of this place, in serving their country, and he himself is lying in the Hospital at Baltimore. The remains were brought here for interment.

On the 20th ult., at the house of her father, in Tyrone township, Miss SUSANNA SAURBAUGH, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 18th ult., SARAH ANN L. JACOBY, of this county, in the 6th year of her age.

In Carroll county, Md., on the 14th ult., Mrs. SARAH JANE GORE, wife of Mr. Stephen R. Gore, and daughter of Mr. Robert Paxton, of this county, in the 38th year of her age.

On the 11th ult., in Littlestown, WILLIAM LUTHER, son of Jacob and Mary Reininger, aged 2 months and 8 days.

On the 2d inst., in Cumberland township, Mr. JAMES W. MOORE, of Pocahontas county, Va., aged about 30 years.

On the 2d inst., EDWARD NEVIN, son of Jacob F. and Eliza Lower, of Arendtsville, aged 3 years 1 month and 23 days.

On the 2d inst., at the residence of Mr. John Bittinger, in Franklin township, ELIZABETH BEAR, aged 82 years 4 months and 21 days.

On Monday last, of cholera infantum, SAMUEL, aged 10 months and 27 days; and on Tuesday, of scarlet fever, SUSAN BAUGHER, aged 7 years 5 months and 26 days—children of H. J. and M. L. Fahnestock, of this place.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, the Heirs of NICHOLAS R. VIERMAN, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Miller, Daniel Menges, and others, about one mile and a half from Petersburg, on the road leading from Petersburg to Pine Grove, containing 34 Acres and 27 Perches. The improvements are a Two-story LOG HOUSE, (Weatherboarded,) Log Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. There is a neverfailing Spring of Water near the door, and an excellent Orchard, with a variety of all kinds of fruit on the premises.

Also, A WOOD LOT, in the same township, about one mile north of the above, containing Acres and 109 Perches. It adjoins Henry Waltz, John Weidner, and others.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by THE HEIRS.

Sept. 2, 1862. ts

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of SAMUEL SNEERINGER, a Lunatic, of Conowago township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Sneeringer, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in Union township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH L. SHORB, *Committee.*

Sept. 8, 1862. 6t

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a *General Election* will be held in said County, on the *Second Tuesday of October next, (the 14th,)* in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Bor. of Gettysburg, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house of Nathaniel Eames, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Anthony Strasbaugh, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Daniel Becker, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the Public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John P. Butt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Busbey, in McSherrytown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the town-hip of Tyrone, at the house of Allen C. Cook, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Haase, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School-house in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough of Berwick, at the Public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the town-hip of Butler, at the public School-house in Mid Betowa, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School-house, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of D. Bluebaugh, in the borough of Gettysburg.

At which time and places will be elected

One Auditor General of the Commonwealth;

One Surveyor General of the Commonwealth;

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset;

One Member of the State Senate, to represent the Counties of Adams, Franklin and Fulton;

One Member of Assembly;

One County Commissioner;

One County Auditor;

One Director of the Poor;

One District Attorney;

One County Surveyor;

One Prothonotary;

One Coroner.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1839, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie," viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one ticket:—Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

ALSO—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday, the 16th of October* aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for any persons for the offices aforesaid.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 8, '62.

Fourth Street Carpet Store,

NO. 47 above Chesnut street, Philadelphia. I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected STOCK OF CARPETINGS, all of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. Brussels, 3-ply—Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings.—Druggets, Floor Oil Cloths, in every width.

Rag, List and Cottage Carpetings—together with a large stock of WINDOW SHADES, of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T DELACROIX,

Sept. 8, 1862. 3m 47 South 4th St.

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Straban township, on the 18th day of August last, two young Heifers and one young Bull. One of the Heifers is red, and the other white and black spotted—the Bull is black, with a star on the forehead. The animals are apparently about a year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ALEXANDER JACOBS.

Sept. 8, 1862. 3t*

Valuable Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The Subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH HEMLER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., three miles east of Gettysburg, near the road to Bonaughtown, adjoining lands of John Cress, Abraham Reever, John Rummel, and others, containing 173 Acres, more or less; about 35 acres are Timber and good Meadow. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, with Back-building, Log Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Hog Pen, Smoke House, Spring House, with a neverfailing Spring, and the Farm is well watered with neverfailing Springs in nearly every field; an Orchard of fruit trees—Apple, Peach, Cherry, and other fruit. It is a most desirable property.

☞Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on Pius and Joseph A. Hemler, residing thereon.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE HEMLER, *Executor.*

Sept. 8, 1862. ts

Small Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber, Assignee of LUDWIG ESSICH and WIFE, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER inst., the Real Estate of said Assignors, being

A TRACT OF LAND, in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 16 Acres, more or less, on the Emmitsburg road, about one mile from Getty-burg, adjoining lands of Henry Spangler, Joseph Sherry, Peter Trostle, and Nicholas Codori. The improvements are a Two-story Log HOUSE, Log Barn, a Well of Water, with a pump in it, near the house, and a Spring of Water on the tract. There is also an excellent Orchard, near the house, with every variety of Fruit. The property will be shown by the subscriber, residing in the Borough.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB BENNER, *Assignee.*

Sept. 1, 1862. ts

Valuable Real Estate,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—

No. 1. GREEN-MOUNT FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 acres. Land good and buildings new.

No. 2. CUMBERLAND FARM, four miles south of Getty-burg, on the Taneytown road, containing 138 acres. Land red soil and the buildings good.

No. 3. A GOOD GRIST MILL, with 28 acres of Land in Germany township, 1½ miles from Littlestown. All in good order and will be sold cheap.

No. 4. A COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in complete order.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 1, 1862.

Grain & Grocery Warehouse.

GRANITE STATION.—The undersigned has leased King's Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living profits.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction. PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 1, 1862. 3m

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to report distribution of the monies arising from the sale, by the Sheriff, of the real estate levied on as the property of ANDREW MCKENRICK and SAMUEL MCKENRICK, to and among the creditors legally entitled thereto, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of M. & W. McCLEAN, in Gettysburg, *on Monday, the 15th day of September,* 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MOSES McCLEAN, *Auditor.*

Aug. 25, 1862. 3t

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜

May 12, 1862. tf

☞GET THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.☜

The "Williams & Orvis"

UNEQUALLED $25.00 DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!—The "Williams & Orvis" Sewing Machine has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed, while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled. We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect and superior in many to any $50 machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell and embroider, and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine ever made!

☞Machines forwarded by Express with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

☞Every Machine warranted and kept in repair one year without charge.

☞An Agent wanted in every town and county in this State east of the Allegheny mountains.

☞Enclose stamp for terms and circulars.

Address, G. B. JONES & CO.,

(Box 889) No. 50 North 5th st., below Arch,

July 28, 1862. 4t Philadelphia.

An Excellent Chance

TO GET INTO AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.—My health being in such a state as to oblige me to retire from business, I offer to sell out my establishment on easy terms—with a lease of the store room for a number of years if desired. It is unnecessary to say more. All who know my store will say that it is the most desirable business stand in town. I also invite merchants to call as I am determined to sell out wholesale if I can—below city wholesale prices. If any one buys me out I will assist him in making his purchases if desired.

☞I will also rent the room adjoining my store. It will answer for almost any kind of business. Early application is desired.

Aug. 11, 1862. M. SAMSON.

Fruit Cans,

OF all sizes, wholesale and retail, at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Stove and Tin Establishment, corner of Carlisle street and the Railroad. [Sept. 8, 1862.

Large Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—On FRIDAY, the 3d day of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following valuable Properties, viz:

No. 1. A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., fronting 56 feet on Baltimore street, and running back 229 feet along a 30 feet street to a 16 feet alley, having thereon erected a well built and convenient Three-story Brick HOUSE, containing a handsome Store room, a Two-story Back-building attached, Wash House with Cistern, Stable, Carriage House, Wagon Shed, Hay-packing Shed, fruit trees, &c. This property is located near the Depot of the Littlestown Railroad, and is one of the best business stands in that place.

No. 2. A LOT OF GROUND, situate between the above property and the Railroad Hotel, with a Lumber Office and Railroad Switch thereon.

Nos. 3 & 4. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, adjoining No. 2, fronting 66 feet on a forty feet street, and running back to the Railroad 146 feet, with a Switch through each.

No. 5. A LOT OF GROUND, in Hanover street, Littlestown, adjoining Noah Weikert on the east and an alley on the west, improved with a Two-story Brick-cased HOUSE and Two-story Brick Back-building, large double Frame Barn, well of water, fruit trees, &c.

No. 6: A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining Littlestown, containing about 1½ Acres, with A BRICK YARD, a Two-story Frame House, and a Stable, thereon—being No. 2 of Renshaw's plot.

No. 7. A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, adjoining Littlestown, and adjoining lands of Joseph Fink, Esq., James Colehouse, and others, containing 13 Acres, more or less. It will be offered in four parts, as now divided by fences, or altogether, as may best suit purchasers.

No. 8. A TRACT OF LAND, in Germany township, on the road leading from Morgan's Mill to the Taneytown road, about 1 mile from Littlestown, containing 6 Acres, more or less, about one-half in good Timber. It will be offered in two tracts, or together. It adjoins David Krop and Henry Willet.

No. 9. AN ICE HOUSE, in Littlestown, on the Depot Lot, with a lease of the ground on which it stands to run three years yet.

Also, HAY, STRAW and MANURE, Locust and Chesnut Posts, Chesnut Rails, Palings, and other personal property.

Also, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next—

No. 10. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Myers's District, Carroll county, Md., near the road leading from Hanover to Union Mills, adjoining lands of John James, John Gavil, and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less, well covered with young thriving Chesnut Timber.

No. 11. A TRACT OF LAND, in Union township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining David Kump and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less, also well covered with thriving young Chesnut Timber.

☞Persons wishing to view the properties will be shown the same by Mr. Henry Dysert, in Littlestown.

☞Sale on the first day to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and on the second day at 1 o'clock, P. M. Attendance given and terms made known by JOHN MILLER.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

A Desirable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Tuesday, the 30th day of September next,* THE FARM of the late SUSANNA HOFFMAN, deceased, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry J. Hemler, John and Levi Stock, Christian Hamler, Jacob E. Miller and Francis X. Smith, and containing 89 Acres, more or less—with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. About 2,000 bushels of lime have been put upon the Farm, which is in good cultivation and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a one and a half story Log HOUSE, Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, with a neverfailing well of water, and a pump in it. Also a Blacksmith Shop on the premises; and a young bearing Orchard of choice fruit.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on George Y. Hoffman, residing thereon.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by THE HEIRS.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Orphan's Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of PETER GUISE, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER next, the Real Estate of said decedent, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Guise, William Guise, and others, containing 36 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a Two-story Roughcast HOUSE and Frame Barn. There is a good Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees—and a Spring of water. All of the land has been limed, some of it twice. There are about 5 acres of Timber-land. The property is situate about 2½ miles from Centre Mills and 2 miles from Whitestown. It will be shown persons wishing to view it by the Administrator, residing on adjoining property.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM GUISE, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, THE FARM of the subscriber, at Bonaughtown, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 96 Acres, more or less, with due proportions of Meadow and Timberland. The improvements are a one and a half story Stone HOUSE, with Back-building attached, Log Barn, Potter Shop and Kiln, a neverfailing Spring of Water near the house, and a small stream running through the Farm. This property offers rare inducements, being convenient to Churches, School Houses and Mills. The Gettysburg and Hanover road passes close to the door. There are a number of choice fruit trees on the premises.

☞This property will be sold entire, or in lots of 3 to 20 acres, to suit purchasers.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DAVID DITZLER.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Great Bargains!

SAMSON SELLING OFF!

Notice.

ANDREW WHITE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew White, late of Freedom twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. ROSS WHITE,
J. HARVEY WHITE,
Adm'rs.

Aug. 25, 1862. 6t*

Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," will be held at the office of the Company in Gettysburg, *on Monday, the 8th of September inst.,* to elect managers for the ensuing year. The election will open at 1 o'clock, and continue until 4 o'clock, P. M.; each Stockholder being entitled to one vote for each Policy held by him.

Sept. 1. D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

Notice.

LEVI BEARD'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Levi Beard, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH M. BEARD, *Administratrix.*

Sept. 1, 1862. 6t

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Real Estate of JACOB MUNDORFF, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, consisting of the following described Tract of Land, situate in said township, viz:

THE MANSION TRACT, (near New Salem,) containing about 141 Acres of land, adjoining Jacob Deardorff, Andrew Hartman, Barnhardt Deardorff, Hezekiah Latshaw, and others, on which are erected a Two-story Stone HOUSE, with a one and a half story building with basement attached.—There is a neverfailing well of water near the door, Bank Barn, part stone and part frame, with Sheds, Corn Crib, &c., attached.—Also a Log Tenant House and Stable.

GRIST MILL, with three pair of burrs and one pair of choppers—all in complete running order.

A SAW MILL, with water power sufficient at all times; Two-story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE near the Mill, Frame Stable, &c. This property offers rare inducements to bidders.—The Mill is on Marsh Creek, a half mile from the Chambersburg and Gettysburg Turnpike, 5 miles from Gettysburg, 2 miles from Mummasburg, and about the same distance from Cashtown. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been all limed. There is a sufficiency of excellent Meadow, and a large body of good Timber-land. A Church and a School-house are convenient, and the neighborhood is very pleasant.

☞Persons wishing to view the property will call upon either of the Administrators, (the first-named living near the Mill,) by whom attendance will be given and terms made known.

ADAM REBERT,
CHARLES B. POLLEY,
Administrators.

By the Court—JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Orphan's Court Sale.

THE subscriber, Administrator of the estate of JOHN JONES, deceased, in pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams co., will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, the Real Estate of said decedent, being a HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, fronting on a public street, bounded by an alley and lot of Aloysius Lawrence, having thereon erected a Two-story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE and a One-story Log Shop.—There is a well of water with a pump in it.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE STONESIFER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1862. ts

Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers, Executors of HUGH ELDERDICE, deceased, offer at Private Sale, the Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

A FARM, situate in Frederick county, Maryland, lying on the right of the road leading from Emmitsburg to Taneytown, one mile and a half from St. Joseph's Sisterhood, and two miles from Emmitsburg, adjoining lands of Solomon Krise, Joshua Troxel, Robert Allison and others, containing 100 ACRES, more or less: about 18 Acres of good Timber and a due proportion of Meadow. The improvements are a good LOG HOUSE, with a Frame End attached, a Double Log Barn, a never-failing well of water convenient to the buildings, a good Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Robert Allison, adjoining the property, who will also make known the terms of sale, or on either of the subscribers, James M. Elderdice, residing in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., or John Carpenter, residing on the Turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, six miles from the former place.

JAMES M. ELDERDICE,
JOHN CARPENTER,
Executors.

Sept. 1, 1862. 6w

Desirable Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of ANDREW WILT, Sr., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 27th day of September next,* the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing 1 ACRES, more or less, in Union township, Adams county, Pa., about 2½ miles north of Littlestown, lying at the Sneeringer Mill road, adjoining lands of John Bolding, Nicholas Dallhamer, and others. The land is in good farming condition and under good fencing. The improvements are a Two-Story LOG HOUSE, with Back-building, Log Barn, Spring House, Hog Pen, a well of never-failing water near the door of the dwelling, and a thriving young Apple Orchard of choice fruit. The land has all been limed, and part twice.

☞On the same day will be offered, A TRACT OF LAND, in the aforementioned township and county, containing 2 Acres, more or less, about one-half mile north-west of the above mentioned property, adjoining lands of William Weikert, William Slifer, and others. The tracts will be offered either single or together, to suit purchasers. The property is beautifully located and convenient to Churches and Mills. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on Jacob Gall, who resides thereon. Possession and a clear title will be given on the 1st of April, 1863.

☞Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

A. C. WILT, *Executor.*

Sept. 1, 1862. ts*

A Forward Movement.

THE SIEGE GOING ON.

PICKING IN COMMAND.

Having removed the headquarters of my Clothing Emporium from my old stand in Chambersburg street into Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever to accommodate them with everything in my line. My room has been painted and handsomely papered, and the recent arrival of a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

1862 IN THE LATEST STYLES FOR 1862

makes it emphatically the Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store of Gettysburg.

In the Men's Department will be found a most complete assortment of

FINE CLOTH COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS AND PANTS, for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Our Boys' Department comprises every variety of styles. Boys can be trimmed out from head to foot with suits complete and cheap.

FURNISHING GOODS,

such as

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECKTIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,

All selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. We deem it unnecessary to make any extra newspaper flourish, being confident that a call will satisfy all that our goods are just what we recommend them to be—well made, of good material, and cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in Adams county. This much I will say, that I will guarantee to all who may favor me with their patronage, entire satisfaction, as to quality, fit and price. F. B. PECKING.

April 28, 1862.

Latest from New Orleans.

JUST received and for sale at OODORI & GILLESPIE'S a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail. Syrups of all kinds from 35 to 65 cents per gallon.

Sept. 1, 1862.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 21. FAHNESTOCK'S.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Great Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Assignees of DAVID GOODYEAR and WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1862, on the premises, the following Real Estate, situate on the Turnpike road about half-way between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, in Franklin township, Adams county—846 ACRES OF LAND, divided into tracts, as follows:

No. 1: THE MANSION TRACT, containing 150 Acres, nearly 50 acres of which are improved land, well limed and in a good state of cultivation; the balance of the tract is well set with chesnut, pine and other timber. The GRAEFFENBERG HOTEL AND SPRINGS, one of the most healthy and pleasant Summer Resorts in the country, and with but little expense can be made equal to any in the State, are upon this tract. The main building is brick, 62 feet by 30, with a two-story brick back-building, 40 feet by 20—laid off into rooms to accommodate visitors or boarders.—Connected with it is a Store Room and Post Office, also a large and convenient Bath House, with 20 bed rooms attached thereto, extensive Stabling, Ten-pin Alley, Smith Shop, Revolving Swing, Ice House, and all other necessary buildings. Also 2 good Tenant Houses, with a young Orchard of choice fruit, and other small fruit of various kinds.

LOT No. 2, adjoining the above, contains 92 Acres, and is well covered with YOUNG TIMBER.

LOT No. 3 contains 244 Acres and 94 Perches, nearly 20 acres of which are cleared and in good order; the balance is well covered with chesnut, pine and other timber. The improvements are a Two-story Weatherboarded Tenant HOUSE, Stable, and a new SAW MILL, in good running order, on which from ten to twelve hundred feet of lumber can be sawed daily.

LOTS Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, contain from fifteen to twenty-four acres each, and are well set with chesnut, oak and other timber.

LOT No. 8 contains 61 Acres and 100 Perches, and is TIMBERED the same as lots Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

LOT No. 9 contains 17 Acres and 52 Perches, part of which is meadow, the balance in wood. The improvements are a HOUSE and Stable, and a SHINGLE and LATH MILL, in good repair and order.

LOT No. 10 contains 201 Acres, and is well set with young chesnut and rock oak.

Also FIVE LOTS adjoining lands of Jacob Deardorff, T. Stevens and Daniel Kuhn, four of which lots contain 20 Acres each, and lot No. 5 containing 75 Acres. These lots are well timb

Advertisements.

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.—The undersigned is now building and selling for sale, G. W. TOLBERT'S IMPROVED WASHER at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have used it as the best that has ever been offered before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over others may be mentioned the following:

1st, its simplicity of construction, making it less liable to get out of order.

2d, its speed, washing either a family or boarding house in a few minutes.

3d, the ease with which it is kept clean, being free from all those crevices in which dirt and grease lodge and accumulate, and which are so difficult to reach in other machines.

4th, it is warranted to wash more in less time, with less labor, and with less injury to the clothes than any other machine.

5th, it will last as long as any other machine with proper care.

Any one wishing a machine will please call at the Tub Mill, Mr. S. Sanders' Cabinet Ware Room, or the undersigned, and examine for themselves.

Rights for sale, and machines made to order at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, Aug. 12, 1862. S. SANDERS.

Certificate.

[illegible] certify that I have used, in my family, the Washing Machine, manufactured by Mr. G. W. Tolbert, and believe it to be the best thing for washing now in use. It does the work in half the time, and with much less labor than any other machine I have seen or heard of. I cheerfully recommend it to the public as a valuable invention.

[illegible]

Bargains! Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Great Bargains!

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to close their business, will offer their entire stock of goods AT COST FOR CASH.

The above comprises every variety of goods kept in a first-class country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, all of which will be sold at cost prices, or less for the cash. RINEHART & SULLIVAN.

☞We would here give notice to those indebted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible.

Fairfield, April 14, 1862. R. & S.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN,

Adams County, Pa.

THE subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, is prepared to receive and entertain the traveling public, in the most approved style. His charges will be moderate and his attention unremitting to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will at all times be supplied with the delicacies of the season, and his bar be furnished with the choicest liquors.

The stabling is extensive and of the best character, and competent and attentive hostlers constantly in attendance.

April 21, '62. tf M. D. CROUSE.

Commission House.

NO. 124 NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.—MESSRS. BROWN & TOY would respectfully inform the public of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have commenced the trade in Flour, Hay, Grain, Mill Feed, and all kinds of Country Produce, at No. 124 North street, Baltimore, Md. They would respectfully invite consignments, and assure their friends that their best efforts will be devoted to their interest. Prompt returns of sales.

Aug. 25, 1862. 3t

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

GUM COATS cheap at PICKING'S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office in the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg,

[Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS, Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other Western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,

FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David M'Creary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob Kurtz, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob Kurtz, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Jacob Wolford, M. Eichelberger, Adolphus F. Girt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abdiel T. Wright, John Harper, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattle's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,

Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S.

FLY NETS—a superior assortment—at PICKING'S.

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet, Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn.

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD Has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

black, plain and fancy; Silk Warp, French Cloths, for Summer Dress Coats, (a beautiful article,) Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Jeans, Doeskins, Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Cords, Gambroons and Vestings all very handsome. In the above stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful styles.

Also a large stock of CARPETS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and Domestics.

Also a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of our own manufacturing, in great variety, all sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.

Mr. W. T. King is in connection with the establishment as usual to cut and make up Clothing in short order.

April 28, 1862. 3m

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,

PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING, ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited.

A. P. FAUCHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

New Furniture Polish.

PREPARED from an improved Recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting polish to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this new Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your tables, chairs, desks, pianos, picture frames, carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS, BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.

May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

HAMS!—HAMS!—A large lot of prime Hams, just received and for sale cheap, at

June 9, 1862. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

SOMETHING NEW!—A new style of WHISKEY—an article pronounced Chard to beat!—can be had at H. G. CARR'S.

June 2, 1862.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,

SUGARS,

MOLASSES,

SYRUPS,

TEAS,

SALT,

HAMS,

SHOULDERS,

SIDES,

FISH,

POTATOES,

BEANS, &c.,

FLOUR AND FEED,

With any quantity of

CONFECTIONS,

FRUITS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,

JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD Has now on hand much the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing he has ever had, consisting of

COATS, all sizes,

PANTALOONS, do.,

VESTS, do.,

DUSTERS,

SHIRTS,

DRAWERS,

GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c.

Our Coats, Pants and Vests run from a needle to an anchor, both as to size, price and quality. If we cannot please you in a garment ready made Mr. W. T. King, who is in connection with the establishment, will at once take your measure and make you a suit in short notice. Give us a call. [April 28, 1862. 3m

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. The best place to buy your Dry Goods is AT A. SCOTT & SON'S, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street. ☞One Price, Fair Dealing, and Everything at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.—We will not enumerate, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the purchaser, best, and most goods for the least money.

A. SCOTT & SON.

April 11, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & SPECHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Call! Call! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work, at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

"The Union,"

ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CLIFTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞This Hotel is central, convenient to Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and adapted in every particular to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞Terms $1.50 per day.

Sept. 26, 1861. 1y

Great Attraction

AT SCHICK'S.—I have just opened the most complete assortment of SPRING GOODS ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.—Without stopping to particularize, I say unto all, come and see. J. L. SCHICK.

April 14, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Lost and Found!

THE "goods times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices.—Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance of economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,

Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.

March 10, 1862.

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM BOLLINGER will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.

ALL colors of Zephyr Worsted and Shetland Wool can be had at SCHICK'S.

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles;

FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE,

TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and

A NICE GLASS OF ALE,

can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,

SHOES,

GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,

June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock is more largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, WOOD, WILLOW AND TINWARE, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early, and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

begs this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,

Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *burn* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg. [June 16, 1862.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—

J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,

MOZAMBIQUE,

CHALLIES,

DELAINES,

BOMBAZINES,

ALPACCAS,

LAWNS,

CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Vinegar---Vinegar.

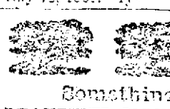
THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*



Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of the Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Plums, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored to hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on mem paper, with muslin back and free varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,

Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount.

☞Price $2 per copy. Address H. F. M. PETERS, Nursery, Floradale P. O., near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

July 21, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK BROS.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

The Great Discovery

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☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

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